REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,636 —New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. COA, 1975 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander J. Avern, on SATURDAY, the 14th October 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondichery, Madras, Musulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. PACHUMBA, 866 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander T. H. Franks, on FRIDAY, the 13th October 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, JASK, GWADER, BUNDER ABBAS LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PACHUMBA, 866 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th October 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 877 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th November.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 10	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£13 0	£ 6 12

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 30th November 1876.
Do. do. 21st December 1876.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 9th October 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer ZANTE, Captain Shilston, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS from the Sassoon Dock.

No CLAIM of any kind will be admitted after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents Steamer Zante.

Bombay, 6th October 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. INDIA, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to take delivery of their respective Goods.

No Claims for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th October 1876.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR & Co., while thanking their Constituents and the general Public for their kind and liberal patronage during the last three years, beg most respectfully to announce that they have just received from one of the best Houses in London their FIRST SUPPLY of ENGLISH FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS for the ensuing Cold Season. They also beg to intimate to them that they have now in stock a large collection of Indigenous Vegetable Seeds suited for the season. It is particularly requested that Outstation Orders should always be accompanied by Remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price Lists can be had, post-free, on application.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 31st August 1876.

N.B.—FRUIT TREES such as old grafted Mangoes, &c., will be supplied at moderate rates.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.
AVOCA	1482	250	E. G. Stead	16th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2984	450	W. B. Andrews	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	30th—Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	6th—Southampton.
SURAT	3141	550	G. C. Burne	13th—Suez &c.
NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	20th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	27th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 17th Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. TRAVANCORE, (1900 Tons and 350 H.P.), Capt. W. Barratt will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 14th October 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steamship TANJORE, 2,263 Tons, 450 H. P., Captain J. C. Almond, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 7th October 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
S.S. INDIA	11th September.	21st October.
,, MACEDONIA	8th October.	18th November.
,, TRINACRIA	28th October.	13th December.
,, EUROPA	18th November.	3rd January.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ....Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Bombay.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL	28th October.
,, BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
,, CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL..........................Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture carriages, horses, mahogany Broadwood's square piano, glass, crockery and platedware, plants, &c., at Chinchpoogly.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, all the neat, and modern household furniture, &c., of W. T. H. Brown, Esq., the same comprises a set of glassware, handsome dinner and dessert sets, plated hotwater curry dishes, cruet, egg and pickle frames, salvers, a mahogany case of best plated "King's pattern" spoons and forks, a box of plated dessert knives and forks, biscuit box, butter pots, tea urn, set of blackwood dining tables, chairs, side board, screen, carved circular, pier, writing and other tables, chiffoniers, teapoys, conversation and cleopatra couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, 3-light and double hanging kerosine lamps, rich vases and ornaments, Parian figures under domes, a mahogany square Broadwood's pianoforte, carpets, door rugs, blackwood carved 4 posts bedstead, clothes and other presses, carved dressing and wash hand tables, mahogany toilet glasses, camp and child's cots, a sewing machine, dispense and cook-room articles, etc., etc.

At 2 P.M.

A buggy.
A light double seated Open Carriage by "Robert Ness."
A grey Arab horse, a bay Arab horse, and a chesnut Arab horse, 2 sets single harness, a child's perambulator and child's saddles, a few dozen flower pots, etc, etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, Square Piano Forte, Rich Glass, Crockery and Platedware, etc., at Middle Colaba (Opposite the Post Office Chowkey.)

On SATURDAY the 14th instant at 1 o'clock P.M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above named place all the Handsome carved furniture, Rich Glass and Crockery Platedware, a mahogany Square Pianoforte, Bedroom, and Dressing room Furniture, dispense articles etc. The property of F. Turner, Esq. (leaving for the Districts.)

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th Oct, 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Wooden Planks of empty Cases, Tin Cases, Scrap Iron, Stones, etc.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Company will sell by Public Auction in the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, at Small Colaba.

One lot of wooden planks of empty cases.
One lot of tin cases.
One lot of scrap iron.
One lot of stones, etc., etc.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th inst, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

2 cases Turkey red prints,
3 cases coloured muslins,
5 bales low colour checks.
20 bales grey shirtings 6, 7 and 8½ lbs.
Few express hand sewing machines.
Invoice of kerosine hanging and table lamps and Brass ship's lanterns.

On account of the underwriters.
Ex s.s. Zambesi from Hongkong.

Y H C & Co.—30-31—2 cases damaged Cochin China yellow silk.

On account of the underwriters ex Merse—

C. & Co. | 462—1 case Lamas, salt water damaged.

On account and at the risk of Messrs Ardaseer and Co., by order of Mr. Cavusjee Aspundiarjee Shroff—

1 case and 15 pieces of white shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th October 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainwares, a first class full sized Slate Billiard Table by Deschamps and Co. &c. at No. 1, Albion Place, Byculla.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Albion Place, Byculla, the handsome household furniture, a first class full sized slate billiard table by Deschamps and Co. &c., the property of E. Wilson, Esq., the same comprises glassware, porcelainware, plated, cruet, liquor, pickle, and egg frames, breakfast, cruet, ice pitcher, waiters, tea and coffee services, spoons and forks, dish covers, table and chamber candlesticks, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as drawing room, dining room, pier, wash hand and dressing tables, conversation couches, teapoys, sideboard, chest of drawers, gown press, campcots, dining room, rocking, travelling chairs, a first class full sized slate billiard table by Deschamps and Co. with balls, cues, cuestand and marking and rail board, a set of spare cushions by Thurston, pictures, hanging argand lustres, flower vases, table ornaments, bath, dispense, and cook-room furniture, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th, Oct, 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 18th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4 P. M., by order of the Assignees of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Nanabhoy Annundrow—

All that piece of ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house situate at Girgaum Road, near Hormusjee Bomanjee's Fire Temple or Churney Waddy, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Bombay, under No. 44 and assessed, under No. 35, containing by admeasurement 458 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the Girgaum Road, the west and south by the properties of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, deceased, and on the north by the house of Pestonjee Muncherjee.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th October 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

£200 REWARD for the MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE of COLONEL CHARLES FREDERICK and MARTHA RIGDEN between 1784 and 1791. Search to be made in the Bombay Presidency. A. FREDERICK, Esq., Arthur's Club, St. James's Street, London.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1877.
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld).

FOR SALE.

STEAM PUMP throwing 2 Tons per minute, with 130 ft. Hose. For particulars apply at the APOLLO BUNDER REFRESHMENT ROOM.

THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 per share (exclusive of the Interim Dividend of Rs. 50 per share,) has been DECLARED PAYABLE out of the PROFITS for the year ending 30th June 1876, on and after THURSDAY, the 12th instant, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., to the Shareholders whose names may this day be standing on the Register, on PRODUCTION of the SHARE CERTIFICATES at the Office of the Undersigned.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 34 D, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th October 1876.

NOW READY,
SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry was armed with them in 1874. It is now made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL FIVE-SHOT DERINGER REVOLVER,
Weight 12 ozs.
COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER,
Weight 14½ ozs.
COLT'S DERINGER FOR THE VEST POCKET,
Weight 6½ ozs.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
ADDRESS—COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

Central Africa: Naked Truths of Naked People; by Col. C. C. Long. Illustrated .... Rs. 11 4
History of the Mongols, from the 9th to the 19th Century; by Henry Howarth, with two maps 17 8
The Theory of Sound in its relation to Music; by Professor P. Blaserna 3 4
Marshman's History of India, 3 vols 15 0
Clarke's Elements of Graphic Statics 3 4
Mark Twaine's Complete Works 4 12
Bret Harte's do. 4 12
Artemus Ward's do. 4 12
Ollendorff's Method of Learning French with key, new edn 8 8
Do. do. German, with key 8 8
Do. do. Italian, with key 8 8
Rawlinson's 7th Oriental Monarchy 17 8
Standing Orders of the Royal Artillery, 1876 .... 2 0
Official Monthly Army List for August 1 8
In a Winter City; by Onida 3 4
Little Wide-Awake: a Story Book for Little Children; by Mrs. Barker 3 4
Good things: a picturesque Magazine for Boys and Girls 2 4
Freeman's Historical and Architectural Sketches 6 12
Campbell's my Circular Notes, extracts from Journals, &c, 2 vols. Illustrated 15 12
The Adventures of Captain Mago, from the French of Léon Cahun 6 12
The Graphic: Special Extra Number of the Prince's Tour, 1st and 2nd, each 1 0
Tom Burke; by C. Lever, 2 vols. New Ill. Edn 4 8
The Ready Reckoner, for Wages, Rents, Mercantile and Banking Accounts in Rupees, Dollars, and Sterling; by J. B. Henriques 3 0
Manning's Sanitary Work Abroad 1 4
Eastern Persia: an Account of the Journeys of the Persian Boundary Commission; by Sir F. J. Goldsmid and W. T. Blanford, 2 vols. Illustrated 26 4
Medows' Manual of Midwifery, Edn 1876 .... 6 12
Bryant's Practice of Surgery, 2 vols 15 12
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol January to June 1876 .... 4 4
Garrod's Essentials of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, New Edn. 1875 .... 8 2
The History of the Jewish Church; by Dean Stanley, 3 series, with Maps 8 12
Routledge's Every Boys' Annual, 1877 .... 3 12
Gold for India; or Remarks upon the Depreciation of the Rupee, its Causes, Effects and Remedy; by L. G. Hynes 1 0
Oakshott Castle, being the Memoir of an Eccentric Nobleman; by H Kingsley 3 12
The Roof of the World, being a Narrative over the High Plateau of Tibet, &c; by Lt-Col T. E. Gordon 19 12
Wilson's Prehistoric Man; Researches into the origin of Civilization in the Old and the New World, 2 vols 22 12
India in 1875-76: The visit of the Prince of Wales; a Chronicle of his Royal Highness' Journeyings; by Geo. Wheeler 7 8
Proctor's The Sun, Ruler, Fire, Light and Life of the Planetary System; by R. A. Proctor, 3rd Edn. 1876 .... 8 12
Spiritualism and Allied Causes and Conditions of Nervous Derangements; by W. A. Hammond 8
The Textile Colonist; a Journal of Bleeching, Printing and Dyeing, &c. Vol 1 .... 13 4
The Geographical Distributions of Animals; by A. R. Wallace, with Maps and Illustration, 2 vols 26 4
Grant on Diseases of the Bladder, Edn 1876 .... 6 12
The Pearl Fountain and other Tales; by B & J Cavanah 3 12
Hunter's (Dr. W. W.) Life of the Earl of Mayo, 2nd Edn, 2 vols 15 12
Macnamara's History of Cholera, 1876 .... 6 12
London Society, vol Jan. to June 1876 .... 6 12
Pearson's English History in the 14th Century (Historical Handbook) 2 4
The Bertram Family; by the Author of Chronicles of the Schouberg Cotta Family 4 4
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formula, Edn. 1876 .... 3 12
Dead Men's Shoes; by Miss M. E. Braddon 1 4
Ainsley's Engineers' Manual of the Local Marine Board Examinations, with Supplement. New End 1875 .... 6 12
Reed's Do Do 3 12
Spon's Workshop Receipts 3 4
Forney's Catechism of the Locomotive 5 12
Wilson's Treatise on the Steam Boiler, Edn 1876 .... 3 12
Ede's Management of Steel 3 12
Handbook of European Commerce; what to buy and where to buy it; by Geo. Sauer 3 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

Price—One Rupee.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,800,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances, £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED by a LADY, LESSONS on the GUITAR. Address "N. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a Strong Young GALLOWAY, believed to be sound, accustomed to carry a Lady and to Hill Work. Apply to No. 99, Office of this Paper.

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, in Casks of 3 dozen and 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 4-8 per dozen, a the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by W. J. ESSAI; Quarts, Rs. 5; Pints, Rs. 3 per dozen. Corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets, Bombay.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN WOMAN to make herself useful in a house. Must know how to make puddings, &c. Salary, WITH BOARD, Rupees Twenty a month. Apply to "X, Y, Z." Post Office, Nagpur, C. P.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

		Cash			Cash
SODA WATER	per doz.	0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz.	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	,,	1 0	POTASH WATER	,,	0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co	,,	1 0	LITHIA WATER	,,	1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	,,	1 0	VICHY WATER	,,	1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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COLD SEASON 1876-77.

ASQUITH & COMPANY beg to announce the arrival of their **FIRST LARGE SHIPMENT FOR THE COMING SEASON**, large additions have been made in each Department, and their **NEW PREMISES**, being now completed, afford extra facilities for the prompt despatch of all Orders entrusted to them from the Mofussil, or City. Early inspection is invited to the following Departments:—

Tailoring.

A large assortment of Fancy Angola Trouserings. Cheviots, Riding Cords, West of England Coatings. Fancy Vestings for dress or general wear.

Shirts.

New Designs in Oxford Cloth, French Printed Cambrics. Fancy Wove Flannels. Spun Silks, and Silk and Wools.

Hats.

Lincoln Bennett, Tress & Co. and other superior manufacture—Soft Half Stiff, and Stiff Crown, Black, Drab, and Brown Felt, all made extra light for Indian Wear, Dress and Tall Drab Hats, Straw Boating, Tweed Hats for Travellers, and Warm Caps for the Hills.

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Our celebrated White and Brown Shikar Hats, highly recommended by Sportsmen, Drab Felt for the Hills, The Terai for Ladies, and Gentlemen White Regulation Helmets, Gilt Spikes and Chains.

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Plain and Fancy Striped Merino Half-Hose, Fancy Striped Cotton many new Designs, Rough Brown Cotton for Travellers, Scotch Lambs' Wool, and Hand Knitt for Sportsmen, Ribbed Merino Knickerbockers, Striped Lisle Thread and Real Balbriggan ½ Hose for Dress, Fine Gauze Merino, Silk and Merino, and stout Shetland Banians, Scotch-Shetland Lambs' Wool do. for the Hills, or Europe. Black and Brown Cardigan Jackets made of Best Berlin Wool. Bathing Drawers, Trunk Drawers for Riding, and Fine Cotton and Merino Drawers.

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Real Whitney Blankets, Scarlet or White, Austrian Rugs. Our celebrated District Rug—Long and Wide. Best heather mixed and Tartan clan Mands.

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One of the largest assortments to be seen in the EAST, embracing Gent's and Ladies' Overland Trunks, Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Tan Canvas Railway Companions, Cabin Bags, wide mouth opening Bags, the celebrated Gladstone Bag, Large Carpet Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Cash and Courier Bags strongly made of Tan Canvas, Money Belts, Cork Mattresses, Portable Travelling Baths, and Camp Bedsteads, English Horse Hair and Feather Pillows, Air Pillows and Cushions.

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Best Irish Table Napkins, Cloths to suit any size Table, Cotton Sheeting, Pillow Cases, Bath and Office Towels, Cash Friction Towels, Turkish Bath Sheets.

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Twilled Silk, 8 and 10 Ribs, Strong Alpaca, Drab Cambric Sun Umbrellas, all made with Light paragon Frames and natural Sticks.

Walking Sticks.

Natural Orange, Ashplant, Rattans large and small, carefully selected.

Scarfs & Ties, &c.

The latest Novelties from the first manufactures made specially light for Indian Wear, all the new Collars, including "SANG DE BEUF," "CARNATION," and "BOYTON BLUE," "HURLINGHAM," and "ASCOT CHECKS," Cricketing Belts and Braces.

Gloves.

Gent's White Kid and Military Doe.

Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Plain White, Hem-stitched, and Printed Borders.

Patterns, and instruction for self-measurements with full particulars on application.

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Shirtmakers and Gentlemen's Outfitters.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Fancy Angola Suits	Rs.	20
	Blue Serge Suits	,,	25
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	Shikar Suits	,,	12
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	American Drill Suits	,,	8
	Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	,,	14
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits	,,	5
	Fancy Angola Trousers	,,	10
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Bedford Cord Trousers	,,	20
	Whip Cord Trousers	,,	16
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Saddle Tweed Trousers	,,	16
	All Wool Flannel Shirts	,,	6
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Shirts	,,	4
	French Cambric Shirts	,,	4
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	White Dress Shirts	,,	5
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NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Hunting (Ellwood) Hats	,,	12
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OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS MANAGED BY AN EXPERIENCED LONDON CUTTER.

13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE ENAMELLING PAINT (Griffith's Patents) is sold ready for use—dries hard, with a brilliant gloss, in a few minutes—prevents the oxidation of Metals, and hermetically seals the pores of Brick, Wood Stone, Cement, Plaster, &c. Specially adapted for Iron Buildings, Railway Roofs, Bridges, Walls of Hospital Wards, &c., and decorative purposes.

DAMP HOUSES AND CHURCHES cured by the SILICATE PETRIFYING LIQUID, and which effectually preserves Brick, Stonee Cement, Plaster, &c., rendering the surface as hard as marble.

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THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

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MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

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TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping, and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

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Consultation daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

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COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

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ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
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SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
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MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

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GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
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BASS'S BEER, direct importation.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by W. J. ESSAI.

BASS'S BEER, Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.

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COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
And all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humors.
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED
PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN and PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY and LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN and KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exhorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay; Messrs F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta; Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 30, Pir Market, near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

HIBBERT'S
HEALTH-GIVING
SALINE.

As supplied through the War Office to the Ashantee Expedition.

AND highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its peculiar properties, in that it assists and does not prostrate nature.

It prevents and cures fevers by its cooling and invigorating action on the blood. The disturbed stomach is quieted and the secretions are promoted by its use. It immediately relieves Sick Headache, Heartburn, Flatulency and Acidity.

By its influence the liver, whether irritable or torpid, is soothed or roused into healthy action, thus removing the consequent train of Nervous Disorders, Mental Depression, &c.

Gently clearing all obstructive matter from the bowels, without pain, it is invaluable in case of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. It is especially adapted for use in India and the Colonies as a preserver of health.

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TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Now Ready at all Booksellers. Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD Monthly Part.
Novels and Tales.

The *Saturday Review* says:—"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating-library stories.

Price Sixpence.

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Pure Literature.

The *Illustrated London News*, in referring to pure literature, speaks of the "Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

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Leading Articles and Essays.

The *British Quarterly Review* says:—"There is a well considered leading article or essay every week, upon some subject of an instructive or thoughtful character."

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The *Graphic* says:—"Those who like to have plenty for their money will find an immense amount of instruction and amusement in the Sixpenny Monthly Part of the Family Herald."

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Random Readings.

"Its Random Readings are the recognised modern Joe Miller."—*Brighton Gazette.*

The

FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.) at a small percentage over the published price of all Colonial Booksellers and Newsagents; or the Monthly Parts direct from W. Stevens, 421, Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post-free.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

"A Pure Natural Effervescing Water from the Apollinaris Brunnen. Supplied by order of the Viceroy, for use of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during their tour in India."—*Daily News.*

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

"A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."—*Inspector-General MacPherson, M.D., H. M.'s Indian Army.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.

"FREE FROM THE IMPURITIES TO WHICH ORDINARY DRINKING & AERATED WATERS ARE LIABLE."—*Sanitary Record.*

"AND ESPECIALLY IN INDIA, WHERE THEY ARE MOST FREQUENTLY liable to SEWAGE CONTAMINATION, and are the CAUSE of CHOLERA, TYPHUS FEVER, and DYSENTERY."—*Professor Macnamara, University of Calcutta.*

"ALL THIS PLEADS MOST STRONGLY IN FAVOUR OF PURE NATURAL EFFERVESCENT WATER."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.

Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles, which can be readily sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have Smith, Bilbrough & Co.'s name on the label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS. Descriptive Pamphlets, with Analyses, Prices, &c., on application to Agents:—Calcutta, Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.; Bombay, Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.; Madras, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.; Colombo, Messrs. George Wall & Co.; China and Japan, Messrs. George Smith & Co.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION.—The Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the above Association is now prepared to accept risks against FIRE in BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL at current rates.

S. L. MACNAGHTEN.

Bombay, 7th October 1876.

JUST RECEIVED,
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1877.

THE above can be had of all SHAPES and SIZES.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK RE-OPENED.

VISITORS TO MAHABLESHWAR can have COMFORTABLE PHAETON and TONGA DAKS supplied them by applying to

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor.

No. 28, Civil Lines, Poona.

N.B.—Contracts for return journey entered into on very easonable terms.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are required for the CONVEYANCE of 12 LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES and TENDERS with FITTINGS to KURRACHEE, either by sailing Ships or Steamers. The heaviest piece of each Locomotive Engine weighing 17 Tons, measuring 27 feet × 9 feet. Apply to the Undersigned at Carnac Bunder for further particulars.

JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager Port Trust, Agent for State Railways.

FOR SALE, COPIES of INDIAN EXCHANGE TABLES from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8 15/16d. per Rupee, increasing by six tenths. Rs. 5 per Copy.

Also, BULLION EXCHANGE TABLES, showing the equivalent of Bar Silver from 3s. 10d. to 5s. 1 15/16d. per oz.

ROGERS & Co,
Chemists and General Agents.

LOCUST! BOYS.—No news since April, E. is at Home. Sent letters to you weeks ago. WRITE IMMEDIATELY. Greatest anxiety L. E. A.

Now Ready, 8vo. Cloth, 496 Pages, Rs. 8,
AN
ANNUAL DIGEST
OF
ALL THE INDIAN CASES,
Reported during the year.
BY
ANDREW LYON, M. A., Bombay C. S.,
Barrister-at-Law.
VOLUME I, 1874-5.
TO BE CONTINUED ANNUALLY.

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DANISH BUTTER.
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. Tin, Cash Rs. 1-8.
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

REDUCED PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER and COMPANY'S *Revised Quarterly Price List* of Oilman's Stores, Preserved Provisions, &c., showing liberal reductions in Prices.

Copies may be had on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

CAUTION.—It having been brought to my knowledge that one COWASJEE RUTTONJEE, who was formerly in my employ as a Salesman, and who now keeps a Stall in the Crawford Market under the name of B. PEERO-SHAW & Co., exhibits certain paper bags bearing MY NAME and TRADE MARK, in order to deceive the public and injure my Trade. I hereby give Notice, therefore, that the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee was summarily dismissed from my employ some months since, and that I am not in any way connected with the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee or responsible for any goods sold by him.

My goods are sold at my STALL only, near the entrance to the Market, facing Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, in Bags bearing my Trade Mark.

JAMES PEARSE.

Bombay, 30th August 1876.

GAME BY HAWKEYE,
NOW READY.

Plain Copies	Rs.	3
Do. with Portrait of the Author	,,	4
Postage	As.	5

ADDRESS:—

Editor "South of India Observer," Ootacamund;
OR
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

FOR SALE.

A VERY handsome pair of well matched CHESTNUT PEGU PONIES, rising five years old, 12½ hands high, well built and very fast in Single or Double Harness or Saddle, both have been ridden by a lady and gentleman. For terms, &c., address "H. C. P.," care of Messrs. JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Bombay, where the Ponies can be seen on one hour's notice being given either in Hummum Street, Fort, or at the Girgaum Establishment.

BULL'S PATENTS.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK KILN FOR COAL saves 200 Maunds Coal per lakh.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK KILN FOR WOOD with PATENT DAMPER saves 2 000 cubic feet wood per lakh.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS, the most Economical Instrument out for Well Sinking and Cleaning.

BULL'S PATENT FIXED CLAY CUTTERS, take well through the hardest clay.

BULL'S PATENT PERMANENT WAY, Simple Economical and strong.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK BARRELS for underground drains, cost less than half as much as drain pipes. Apply Agency BULL'S PATENTS, Sahibgunge via Sickreegully.

ELECTRO TREATMENT OF THE UNDERNOTED AND VARIOUS OTHER DISEASES.
BY DR. LALLEMENT, PH. EL.
From Paris.

DR. LALLEMENT begs to inform the public that after years' of experimental observations, he is now able to use electric force as an EFFECTIVE curative Agent in the following and other forms of diseases:—Paralysis, general and local Neuralgia; Tic Doloureux; Rheumatism; Spinal affections; Debility, general and local; Leprosy; Gout; Liver Complaints; Consumption; Fever; Palpitation of the Heart; Deafness; &c., &c.

Electric belts and bands supplied for application to any part of the body FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN. Dr. Lallement has numerous certificates to show the almost miraculous cures he has effected in his late tour in the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab.

M. LALLEMENT will see patients in the Town daily from 11 A. M. to 4 P.M.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
No. 1, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at four o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited (the owners of the premises), and subject to conditions which will be produced and read at the time of sale, the valuable Piece of Land with the building standing thereon, situate in Elphinstone Circle, lately occupied by the London, Asiatic and American Company, and at present occupied by Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co., and Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, and which are more particularly described as follows:—

All that piece of Land situate at Bombay, in the East Indies, lately forming part of the Bombay Green and the road around it, and containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty square yards, little, more or less, together with the Messuage, Tenement, and Buildings erected thereon forming part of the Elphinstone Circle, which said piece of land is bounded on the West by a public road, the property of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay, on the South by a public road running between the said piece of Land and the building used as an Opium Warehouse, formerly belonging to the Bombay Government, and on or towards the North and East by other portions of a larger plot of land of which the said piece of land now in description formerly formed part and now forming the sites of passages.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited,

Bombay, 25th September 1876.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11TH OCT. 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady, the day's sales being 14,000 bales, which for the time of the year is over the average. Prices are still unchanged, but we hear from private sources that Surats are more saleable to arrive at current rates. The following extract from the *Liverpool Daily Post* received by this mail, although three weeks old, gives a very good idea of the position of the market :—

The past has been an idle week in the Cotton Market, and the business done has been insufficient to support prices. The large receipts at the American ports have more than neutralised the unfavourable accounts of the crop received from Alabama, Texas, and other districts, while the continued cautious character of the business doing in Manchester has caused consumers to operate very sparingly here. The public mind is still apprehensive as to the future course of affairs in Turkey—the armistice notwithstanding. The market has not, therefore, derived the slightest good from the suspension of hostilities. The general belief, however, is that a ratification of peace would be followed by a marked improvement both here and in Manchester.

Holders have offered their stocks very freely throughout the week, but they have not exhibited the least desire to press sales, and prices have undergone very little change. The quotations for American are reduced 1-16d, but the market is firmer at 5 15-16d. than it was a week since at 6d, and in many instances holders are selling at precisely the same prices as last week. Brazils have moved slowly, and the quotations are reduced ⅛d. Egyptians have given way ⅛d. in fair brown, ⅛d. in fair white and ⅛ in good fair white. The most current descriptions and qualities of Surats are 1-16d lower, except M. G. Broach, which is unchanged.

The arrival department of the market has been inactive all week, and after sundry fluctuations prices close about 1-32d to 1-16d lower than on Thursday last. New York futures have given way 5-32c to ⅛c for near Cotton, and 3-32c to ⅛c for distant. The American quotations on the spot are reduced 5-16c at New York and Charleston, ⅛c at New Orleans, ⅛c at Savannah, ⅜c at Galveston, and 1-16c at Mobile.

For the moment the market is more under the control of Eastern politics than of any other influence. Cotton on its own merits is considered to hold a strong position; but cotton will not stand on its own merits until the Eastern Question approaches a settlement.

Monday's telegrams from New York still quote Mid. Uplands, January shipment, at 11 5-16 cents, but ready Cotton is ⅛ higher, 10⅞ cents. per lb. The Receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Two days' Receipts..........	32,000	32,000	27,000
Three ,, ,, ...	51,000	50,000	41,000
Total since 1st Sept..........	395,000	338,000	292,000

The Manchester Piece Goods market yesterday was steady at unchanged prices. The General Produce Markets in London were unaltered in every respect.

Consols yesterday were quoted at 96¼, an advance of ⅛, but French Rentes had receded again to 106.

A withdrawal of £101,000 from the Bank of England is reported, but the destination is unknown. Bar Silver remains at 52d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened to-day at yesterday's closing rates and there was apparently little disposition to do business either way. During the day, however, the Banks came out as sellers at an advance of 1/16d. and we altered closing quotations accordingly, although sellers of Private Bills decline to do business at the advance.

Bank Bills on demand	.........1s. 7⅞d. per Rupee	
Do 6 months'	sight...1s. 8⅛ d.	,,
Credits 3	,, ...1s. 8 3/16d.	,,
Documents 3	,, ...1s. 8 3-16d. to ¼	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and rates, therefore, are nominally unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is scarcely quotable in the total absence of enquiry, but we call :—Fours, Rs. 100½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100¾ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103¼.

The SHARE MARKET continues very quiet. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 15 lower, Mazagons Rs. 15 higher. Spinning and Weaving shares are fairly steady, but any business done has been at a slight decline.

COTTON has been in rather better request today for export, but the limited supplies available and the comparatively high rates asked by holders have restricted business to a very small compass. Prices nominally are unchanged.

SEEDS continue remarkably firm and for the small lots offering a keen competition exists. We quote Linseed ready at Rs. 6-6, March delivery, Rs. 5-14; Rapeseed ready, Rs. 7, March delivery, Rs. 6-8 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are unchanged in every way. By Canal Steamers Wheat is quoted at £1-10. Cotton at £1-13-9 per ton for Liverpool. The s.s. Zerbino is reported to have been placed on the berth. There is still no sailing ship on the berth for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but steady at previous prices. In the bazaar a moderate business is passing, but from first hands transactions are small and limited to standard makes.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	100
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	710
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	713
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	625
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bans.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India	37,220	250	125	6 do.	110
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	11 do.	500

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	1,125
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	475
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,250 xd.
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	85 do	950
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	660
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	735 xd.
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	65 p.s.	475
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	212½
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	80
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	900
Coconada Press Co.	230	250	all	..	15
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	800
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	175
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	180 do	990
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,250	225	1,750
French Press Co.	300	500	all	35 do	400
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	--	1,400	100 do	410
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	290 xd.
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	1,000
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	700
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	510 xd.
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	67½ do	430
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	175 do	1150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	..	75 p.s.	775 xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,200
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100*	2,425 xd.
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	78
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	all	100 p.s.	1,675 xd.
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,155
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	..	1,040
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,075
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	560
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,150
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,230
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,245
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	10 p.c.	1,190
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	750	..	655
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,085
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,030
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	965
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,165
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	25	..	27½
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	415
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,290 xd.
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,280
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	330
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	950
Nertad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	920
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	405
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	805
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,200
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	990
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	925
Do do. ½ Share	650	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	950
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

* Per Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	280
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	126
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	235

* Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	16 p. ct	1,865
Bombay Gas Company	1,000	50	all	4½ p. ct	60
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	50 p. s.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	215
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanics' Build'ngs Co.	1,000	500	all	4 p. s.	27
Treacher and Co.	1,930	500	all	8 p. ct	410
Wiegas Patent Slip Co.	3,00	250	all	6 p. ct	38

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 7th October, 1876.
Open, 430¼ Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	65,787	0	0
Merchandise	33,992	0	0
Others	90	0	0
Telegraph	433	0	0
Total Rs.	1,00,302	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1875.
Open 430¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	35,855	0	0
Merchandise	33,127	0	0
Other receipts	50	0	0
Telegraph	488	0	0
Total Rs.	69,520	0	0
Increase Rs.	30,782	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER BATAVIA, Captain Crocco, left Aden for Bombay on the night of the 10th instant.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Thibet (s)	Stewart	Southampton, Sept 14.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	C. of Baltimore (s)	Collins	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer India, to Liverpool.
Steamer Zerbino, to Liverpool and Havre.
Steamer Goa, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
6 Socotra(s)............Strratt ....Bombay, Sept 14.
Penguin (s) ....Cowell ....Hong-Kong, Sep 19.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
7 D. of Devonshire(s).
Ethiopia (s).
Compta
Lady Ruthven
Earl of Zetland

PASSENGERS.

PER SOCOTRA.—Mrs W Ladle, infant and European nurse, Mr W J Fleming. From Madras—Mr H Class. From Coconada—Mr Mitchell. From Gopaulpore—Mr Hooper.

PER PENGUIN—Messrs Milne, Stevenson, Bell, Irving, and Petherbridge.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
9 Merkara (s) .... London.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
7 Rajah of Cochin...... London.
8 Gwalior (s) .... Southampton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PER SS MERKARA—For Suez—Mr Mrs and Miss Young. For Colombo—Mr W G Thomson, Mr Grigson, Mr E Walker, Mr Crabbe, Mr Lindsay, Mr G W Mackenzie, Mr W Neves, Mr R K Clark, Mr Jas Forbes, Mr and Mrs C S Spooner, Mr and Mrs H A Grant, Mr H A M Power, Mr. D F Knox, Mr and Mrs E Case, Mr Forsyth, Mr & Madden, Mrs M owler, Mr Stevenson and Mr D T Turner. For Madras—Mrs Higginbotham, three daughters, Mr and Mrs Stevens, Mr and Miss Mac arlane, Mr Jas Solway, Mrs Kerkilly, Mrs Moore and two children, Mr E V Dupen and Mr Cockerton. For Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Weatherdon, Miss and Master Hadengen, Mr and Mrs. Druby, Miss Stewart Mr. and Mrs H F Walker and infant, Mr F Walker, Mr Browning, Mrs Hoggan, Mrs Weatherall and infant, Mr H W Woolridge, Miss McCrie, Mr Caulfield, Mr D. Blasher, Mrs Woodcroft and child, Mrs C Harvey and three children, Mrs H Cann, and Mr L Cann.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July. 6 Teredo, S. Dredger, Goldsmid, from London.
Sept. 15 Harald Harfagar, ss, Helberg, from Cardiff.
20 Formose, barque, Daviaud, from Cardiff.
21 Teazer, H. M. G. boat, Wodehouse, from Zeilla.
22 Willunga S. Dredger, Riddick, from Glasgow.
23 Missir, E. ss, Mahomed, from Berbera.
25 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
27 Teheran, ss, Johnson, from London.
28 Travancore, ss, Andrew, from Venice.
28 Riga, ss, Clarke, from Jeddah.
29 General Pel, ss, Zuyderhoundt, from Greenock.
29 Khedive, ss, Steward, from Bombay.
29 Arago, ss, Jones, from Bombay.
30 Puttialla, ss, Stevenson, from Zanzibar.
30 Dwarf, H. M. G., boat, Dawson, from Batavia.
30 Decidec, F. G., boat, Dela Noe, from Mayotte.
Oct. 1 Java, ss, C tton, from Kurrachee.
1 Arcot, ss, Burke, from London.
1 Circee, ss, Kirkpatrick, from Malta.
1 Tenasserim, ss, Kirdy, from Rangoon.
1 Aurrera, ss, Munitz, from Liverpool.
1 Punjaub, ss, Hansard, from Bombay.
1 Drenthe, ss, Kramer, from Rotterdam.
1 Dalhousie, I. G. S., Elton, from Macalla.
2 Leon, ss, Olano, from Manilla.
2 Elgin, ss, Millar, from London.
2 Kiang Yung, ss, Barnett, from Glasgow.
3 Medina, ss, Russell, from Suez.
3 Historian, ss, Wallace, from Calcutta.
3 Koina, ss, Morrison, from Jeddah.
3 Paraguay, ss, Williams, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 27 Teheran, ss, Johnson, to Calcutta.
28 Teredo, S. Dredger, Goldsmid, to Bombay.
28 Willunga, S. Dredger, Riddick, to Adelaide.
28 Travancore, ss, Andrew, to Bombay.
29 Missir, E. ss, Mahomed, to Berbera.
29 Riga, ss, Clarke, to Singapore.
29 General Pel, ss, Zuyderhoundt, to Batavia.
29 Khedive, ss, Steward, to London.
29 Arago, ss, Jones, to Marseilles.
Oct. 1 Circee, ss, Kirkpatrick, to Penang.
1 Tennasserim, ss, Kirdy, to Malta, P O.
1 Aurrera, ss, Munitz, to Manilla.
1 Drenthe, ss, Kramer, to Batavia.
2 Java, ss, Cotton, to London.
2 Leon, ss, Olano, to Liverpool.
2 Kiang Young, ss, Barnett, to China.
3 Dwarf, H. M. G. Boat, Dawson, to Plymerth.
3 Elgin, ss, Millar, to China.
3 Historian, ss, Wallace, to London.
4 Koina, ss, Morrison, to Bombay.
4 Paraguay, ss, Williams, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Formose, barque, Daviaud, from Cardiff.
Teazer, H. M. G. boat, Wodehouse, from Zeilla.
Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
Puttialla, ss, Stevenson, from Zanzibar.
Decidec, F. G. boat, Dela Noe, from Mayotte.
Arcot, ss, Burke, from London.
Punjaub, s, Hansard, from Bombay.
Dalhousie, I. G. S., Elton, from Macalla.
Medina, ss, Russell, from Suez.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s—525 bundles sheet iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee.
Childwall Hall s—2 packages hardware, Bhoymeya Ebramjee.
European s—255 bundles sheet iron, Arut Keerpal.

FROM LONDON.

Cuthbay s—30 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Scio s—1 cask hardware, Habboy Tyebally.
Europa s—4 cask hardware, Abdoolally Curimbhoy.
Childwall Hall s—50 boxes bar soap, Abdoolhoosein Essaphhay; 3 bales wall Paper, Dosabhoy Sujlemanjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—55 cases brandy, C. Bounevialle and Co.
Fanne, 25 cases brandy, Nowrojee Adaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—7,802 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 150 cwts coir, yarn, Allimomed Hasum; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass; 100 cwts myrabollams and 24 cwts cardamoms, Joosub Latiff; 260 cwts sandalwood, P R M Momed and Co; 34 bales hemp, Hajee Adom Esmall.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—8 packages silk, Volkart Brothers; 9 bales hides, Peerbhoy Nuthoo: 7 bales skins, Esmall Russool; 1 bale rugs, Cursetjee Jamsetjee; 74 cwts coffee, Allimomed Hassum.

FOR HULL.

White Hall—900 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assyria s—3,000 cwts gingelly seed, 105 cwts poppyseed, 22½ cwts nigerseed and 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 270 cwts gingelly seed, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Royal Diadem—70 bales cotton, Young and Co; 4 packages cotton waste, Jankeedass Foolchund.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Travancore s—20 bales twist, H Cowasjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore s—16 cases sharkfins and 6 cases fishmaws Veerjee Nanjee; 30 cases sharkfins, Hajee Essa; 30 bales twist, Hormusjee Manockjee Pacha; 11 bales twist, C Byramjee; 40 bales twist, Rehemoobhoy Habibhoy; 10 cases fishmaws. Goolam Hoosen Parpia.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 10th October 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·848
Temperature of the Air	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·2
Dew Point	73·5
Relative humidity of Air	·817
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	84·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	74·8
General Direction of wind	NW, N, ESE, E, S, W, WNW, NW, NNW..
Movement of wind in 24 hours	217

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 11.

Harence, Capt, Bengal 4th Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Cox, Lieut Col, Bengal Comst Dept, from leave, from England.
Wood, Lieut, Bengal 10th Royal Hussars, from leave, from England.
Drummond, Capt, Bengal 7th Regt N I, from leave, from England.
Burlton, Major, Bengal Comst Dept, from leave, from England.
Jenkins, Major, Bombay 1st Lancers, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 9.

Elmhirst, Lieut, Bengal 9th Regt, on ——, to England.
Kittlewell, Major, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave, to England.

OCTOBER 11.

Fishe, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Thompson, Col, Bombay 9th Regt N I, from leave, to Baroda.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 7.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Under Sec 6, Act XI of 1872, the Govr Genl in Council appoints the Political Agent for the time being in Munnipoor, being a European British subject to be a Justice of the Peace within the aforesaid State, and directs that the High Court of Fort William shall be the Court to which such Justice of the Peace shall commit for trial.

With reference to Notification No. 1342 P., dated 6th June 1876, the recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Mr. J. Brandenburg as Actg Consul for the German Empire at Bombay has been confirmed by H My's Govt.

Surgn J C Shircore, 5th Bl Cavy, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelcund Political Agency, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th Aug 1876.

Maj E Temple, Offg Political Agent, 3rd class, and Cant Mag Mhow, passed on the 16th Sept 1876, an examination in the Persian language, according to the tests prescribed in the Resolution of the Foreign Dept, No 541 P, dated 17th March 1871, for officers in political employ.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Dobbie is appointed to officiate as Depy Accountant Genl, Bengal, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H A Mangles, or until further orders.

The appointment on the 29th Sept 1876 of Mr F deH Larpent to officiate as Depy Accountant Genl, Bengal, is cancelled.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt H. E. Ravenshaw, 63rd Foot, Offg 2nd Squadn Subn, 7th Bl Cavy, on probation, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

First Class Hospital Asst Ell his Bux, 32rd (Punjab) Regt of N I (Pioneers), is granted a monthly pension of Rs. 10-1-2 from the date of his discharge, payable in the N-W Provinces Circle.

The grant of furlough to Europe on private affairs to Lt-Col T. F. Forster, Bl S C 2 d class Depy Comr, Hissar Dist, Punjab, in G. G. O No 866 of 1879, is cancelled at his own request.

In continuation of G G O No 961, dated the 15th Sept 1876, the undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 1 of the 1st Jan 1876 :—

Lt Col Arthur Cory, S C, ordinary pension £292, capitalised value of annuity £2,640, date of retirement 4th Oct 1876, to be paid in England.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

3rd Cavalry—Lt M J Meade, 89th Foot, a candidate for the Bl S C, to be Offg Squadn Subn, on probation, during the period Lt C E Gubbins may officiate as Adjt, or until further orders.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Sikh Infantry—Maj F T Bainbridge, Comdt, 4th Punjab Infy, to be 2nd in command and Wing Officer, vice Maj A Fitz-Hugh, transferred to the 5th Goorkha Regt (The Hazara Goorkha Batn)

4th Punjab Infantry—Lt Col H P Close, 2nd in command and Wing Officer, 5th Goorkha Regt (The Hazara Goorkha Batn) and Offg Comdt, 4th Punjab Infy, to be Comdt, vice Maj Bainbridge, removed to the 4th Sikh Infy.

5th Goorkha Regt (the Hazara Goorkha Battalion) Maj A Fitz Hugh, 2nd in command and Wing Officer and Offg Comdt, 4th Sikh Infy, to be 2nd in command and Wing Officer, vice Lt-Col Close; but to continue to officiate as Comdt, 4th Sikh Infy or until further orders.

Conductor George Blake Barrackmaster, 1st class, Rawal Pindi will take rank as Conductor from the 21st Feb 1872, his name standing in the Army List next above that of Conductor W Wilson.

With reference to G G O No 394 of 1876, Capt S Beckett, Bl S C, Asst Political Agent and Supt Buhâwalpur Punjab, has been granted by the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India a further extension of leave for six months on medical certificate, commencing from the 23rd May 1876.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Genl Davis Pott, c B, Bl S C, for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt Col (Bt Col) Charles Hopkins Byers, B S C, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) George Alexander St Peter Fooks, Bl S Corps, Comdt, 3rd Regt of N I, for one year and eight days under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt Col Leopold Exxel Evans, of Infy, for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt Col James Dowell Swayne, Bl S C, Ex Engr, 1st grade, P W D, for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt James Calder Stewart, Bl S C, 3rd Squadn Officer, 5th Punjab Cavy, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Conductor A Buchanan, P W Dept, has been permitted to proceed to Australia on furlough on medical certificate for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer of the S C having completed five years' service as substantive Lt Col. is promoted to the rank of Col by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, clause 2, subject to H M's approval :—

Lt Col Frederick Charles John Brownlow, Bl S C, 1st Oct 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sergt R Chalmers, Sub Engr 3rd grade, Mily Works Branch is promoted temporarily to the 2nd grade with effect from 16th May 1876.

The Orders of the Govt of the N W Provinces (P W Dept Notification No 304 E C of 19th Sept 1876) dispensing with the services of Mr W D R Brown, Asst Engr 3rd grade, are confirmed.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, 28th September* 1876.)

Subject to the approval of Her Majesty the following Sub-Lts are promoted to the rank of Lt, with effect from the 21st Sept 1874 :—

7th Fusiliers—Colin George Donald.
19th Regiment—Henry Coutley.
56th Regiment—Theodore Edward Stephenson.
65th Regiment—Charles Henry Westmoreland.
68th Light Infantry—Frank Robert Crofton Carleton.
72nd Highlanders—Stewart Douglas Gordon.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—
Royal Horse Artillery—Lt B F Domvile to be Capt, from the 16th Aug 1876.

Lt L H Bo wens to be Capt, from the 13th Sept 1876.

40th Regiment—Capt P C Story to be Maj, from the 5th Sept 1876.

Medical Department, British Service—Surgn Major J Anderson, attached to R A, to rank as Surgn Maj from the 31st March 1876.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

9th Bengal Cavalry—Lt H L Ramsay, 16th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg 2nd Sqadn Subn on probation, dated 20th Sept 1876.

13th Bengal Lancers—Surgn G. Watson, M. D., is confirmed in medical charge, vice Daly, transferred to the Pension Estabt.

19th Bengal Lancers—Lt G L T Dennis, 62nd Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg 2nd Squadn Subn on probation, dated 20th Sept 1876.

5th Native Infantry—Lt W G Mansel, 68th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be officiating 2nd Wing Subn on probation. Dated 22nd Sept 1876.

34th Native Infantry.—Major G. J. Pasley, Wing Officer and offg 2nd in command, to be 2nd in Command and to officiate Comdt, vice Col Dendridge, retired.

Maj W V F Jacob, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Pasley, offg as Comdt.

Capt C S Pratt, Adjt, (on furlough) to be Wing Officer, vice Pasley.

Lt W G Dunsford, 108th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg 2nd Wing Subn on probation, dated 22nd Sept 1876.

Major A L Playfair, Bl S C is, at his own request, transferred from Fort William to Benares for general duty.

That portion of G O C C of the 26th Aug 1876, page 389, directing Maj M W Ommanney, R A, to proceed to England and join D Baty 14th Bgde, is cancelled.

Capt H Langtry, 15th Hussars, is provisionally appointed, Aide-de-Camp to Maj Genl the Hon A E Hardinge, c B, Comdg Meerut Div, subject to his passing to test prescribed by revised para 339, Bl Army Regulations.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Saugor Station Order, dated the 16th Sept 1876, directing Vety Surgn B A W Powell to take over veterinary charge of F Baty 11th Bgde R A from Vety Surgn I Mat hews.

Attock Garrison Order, dated the 1st Aug 1876, appointing Lt B L Fman, 3-13th R A, to officiate as Fort Adjt, vice Lt P E Henderson, proceeded on leave, there being no fully qualified officer available.

Dated the 15th Sept 1876, appointing Lt A Montanaro, 70th Foot, to officiate as Fort Adjt, vice Lt Eman, proceeded on leave, there being no fully qualified officer available.

1-11th Foot—Batn Order, dated the 15th Sept 1876, appointing Lt G D Stawell to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the above date.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

10th Hussars—Capt W Yeldham, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt W E Phillips to Mussoorie, from the 20th July to the 31st Oct, on medical certificate.

Sub Lt E T Rose, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Lt E Hardy, (F Baty 9th Bgde.) to England overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2-1st Foot—Lt J. R Povah, to Calcutta, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Lt W C Kenneoy, (Instructor of Musketry,) to Simla, from the 6th Oct to the 15th Nov, on private affairs.

1-8th Foot—Maj (Local Lt Col) D W Martin, to remain at Murree and adjacent hills, from the 13th Sept to the 15th Nov next, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him by the General Officer, Comdg Peshawar Dist.

1-14th Foot—Maj A F deB Dixon, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

2-16th Foot—Capt E Tarleton, to England, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

2-19th Foot—Lt L H M Levin, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lt-Col J T Harris, Comdt 33rd N I, to Mussoorie, from the 21st Augt to the 15th Oct on medical certificate under rule 10 of the Regulations of 1875.

Lt J B Lynch, (2nd Squadn Subn 12th Bl Cavy,) to remain in Calcutta, from the 7th Oct to the 7th Dec next, in extension of the leave granted by G O C C of the 4th April last, p 148, to enable him to pass the high proficiency test in Persian.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn E R Johnson, (in medical charge 33rd N I,) to Dehra and Mussoorie, from the 23rd Aug to the 21st Oct, on medical certificate, under the regulations of 1868.

Veterinary Department—Vety Surgn G D Whitfield, (doing duty with E-11th R A,) to Bombay, for thirty days, to appear before a medical board, in extension of privilege leave and thence to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, 4th October* 1876.)

The following Orders are confirmed ;—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 27th Nov 1875, directing Offg Asst Apothecary W Mullins to accompany 2-23rd Bgde R A from Delhi to Allahabad, on its move towards Bombay, and to return to Delhi with 6-21st Bgde R A on its arrival from England, unless otherwise ordered.

Lahore Division Order, dated the 26th Sept 1876, directing Bgdr Genl H T Macpherson, C B, V C, Comdg at Mooltan, to assume command of the division, vice Maj Genl D M Stewart, C B, proceeded on special duty to Simla.

Saugor District Order, dated the 25th Sept 1876, directing Maj H C Stevens, 3 d Mad Lt Cavy, to officiate as Bgde Maj to the Dist in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 20th Aug 1876, vice Capt A G Waterfield, proceeded to Bombay on preparatory leave.

Dibrugard Station Order, dated the 8th Sept 1876, directing Lt C R Macgregor, Qr Mr 44th N I to officiate as Station Staff Officer, during the absence of Lt R K Ridgeway at garrison instruction, or until further orders.

6th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 19th Sept 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on the retirement of Col J F Richardson, C B, as a temporary measure :—

Capt R. M Jennings to officiate as Comdt.

Maj E. H. E. Kauntze to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties as 3rd Squadn Officer.

Lt C. W. Muir to officiate as 2nd Squadn Officer.

Lt J. C. F. Gordon to officiate as Adjt.

Erratum.—In G. O. C. C. dated the 12th Sept last—

For	Substitute
Guide Cavy.	3rd Punjab Cavy.
Guide Infy.	2nd Sikh Infy.

With reference to the foregoing the following alterations will be made in G O C C of the 26th Sept 1876 :—

The 3rd Punjab Cavy will take the place of the Guide Cavy in the 2nd Cavy Bgde, and the 2nd Sikh Infy, the place of the Guides in the 1st Bgde 1st Infy Div.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Sept. 22.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 22ND SEPT., 1876.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Major-General George Prince Sealy (late Bombay) to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Major-General H. W. Trevelyan, C. B. (late Bombay), deceased. Dated 1st September, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George G. Brown (late Bombay) to be Colonel, vice W. D. Aitken (late Bombay), promoted Major-General. Dated 1st September, 1876.

Major Edmund Penrose Bingham Turner to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H. L. Talbot, deceased. Dated 23rd August, 1876.

Major Hubert Le Cocq (late Bombay) to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel G. G. Brown (late Bombay). Dated 1st September, 1876.

Major Ralph Gore to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H. Irvine, who retires upon full-pay. Dated 23rd September, 1876.

Major George Grote Hannen, from the Supernumerary List, to be Major, vice E. P. B. Turner. Dated 23rd August, 1876.

Captain Edmund George Battiscombe (late Bombay) to be Major, vice H. Le Cocq (late Bombay.) Dated 1st September, 1876.

Major William Henry Noble, from the Supernumerary List, to be Major, vice R. Gore. Dated 23rd September, 1876.

Lieutenant John Augustus Seymour Morse Davies to be Captain, vice A. Grubb, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 9th August, 1876.

Lieutenant William Evelyn Denison to be Captain, vice E. G. Battiscombe (late Bombay). Dated 1st September, 1876.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hazlitt Irvine, retired full-pay Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated 23rd September, 1876.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death on the 31st August 1876, of Major-General H. W. Trevelyan, C. B., Colonel Commandant, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, viz :—

Colonel William David Aitken, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to be Major-General. Dated 28th October, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 1st September, 1876.

Major Somerville G. C. Hogge, 66 h Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 1st September, 1876.

Captain George Barst Stokes, 108th Foot, to be Major. Dated 1st September, 1876.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BALFOUR—October 10th, at Bhamboorda, Poona, the wife of Mackintosh Balfour, Esq., of a son.
GOLDSMITH—October 8th, at Sutna, the wife of Surgeon S. J. Goldsmith, Bo. M. S., Agency Surgeon, Baghelcund, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BANAJEE—October 11th, at his residence, Khetwady Back Road, Dorabjee Sorabjee Banajee, aged 52. His funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 P. M.
HARRIS—October 8th, at Mhow, Cornelia, the beloved wife of Major H. W. Harris, Asst. Cant. Magistrate, aged 26 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRICHTON—October 3rd, at Simla, the wife of Captain H. Mc V. Crichton, R. E., of a son.
FEILMANN—October 4th, 1876, at No. 10, Clive Street, Calcutta, the wife of J. B. Feilmann, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

CARLETON—At Meerpore Factory, Chumparun, Charleton, C. W., resident 20 years, aged about 58 years.
CAMERON—October 1st, at Howrah, Jhon Thoms Dunlop Cameron, L. R. Coll. Preceptors, London, aged 59 years.
TURNER—October 4th, 1876, at Chundernagore, at his residence, after a short illness, Mr. James Turner, late Broker and Agent in Calcutta, aged 65 years and 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1876.

THE famine in the Deccan must not be supposed to be confined to Sholapore, for, although the officers of Government have been remarkably quiet about the matter, there is great and serious distress in the adjoining collectorate of Kulladghee. In fact, there is reason to fear that the larger portion of the Southern Mahratta Country will this year be afflicted with dearth. A gentleman in Bombay who has received a letter from a friend in Kulladghee puts the following portions of it at our disposal, and it will be seen that, just as we feared a sudden increase of crime in Sholapore in consequence of the prevailing scarcity and the operation of the well-known natural law that people will not starve if they can do anything else to avoid it, the correspondent alluded to expresses the same apprehensions about the agricultural population of Kulladghee :—"I am surprised "that no mention has yet been prominently "made in the Bombay newspapers about the great "scarcity and hardship entailed on the Kulladghee district for want of rain. There is likely "to be a very severe famine here. Relief works "have been started, but I think that works on a "larger scale will have to be provided. "Nothing else will meet the emergency. Grain "is double the price it was a few months ago. "Kurbee for cattle is hardly to be bought. Many "people have come to me telling me they are "starving. I have heard of several cases of post "runners being stopped on the way, and the bread "they generally carry with them for their own "use taken away from them. I expect there will "be a great increase in crime, and very soon, "too, as the people are getting hungry and desperate." It was hoped that the recent showers of rain in the districts around Bhosawul had removed from the collectorate of any Khandeish danger of great scarcity—we say "great" purposely, because it never was believed that the drought which prevailed so long at the early part of the season would not pinch the circumstances of the ryots in Khandeish to a considerable extent—but we believe there is now every reason to fear that the famine which is brooding darkly over Sholapore and the Southern Mahratta Country will be shared by Khandeish, and probably by Nassick also. October has opened with the gloomiest prospects possible around Bhosawul, and the officials there are gravely shaking their heads and saying that Government must do something to avert the impending scourge. Up to this time the rainfall at Bhosawul has only been 11 inches, and there have been twenty days of a dry wind and a hot sun! The cotton crop is almost a complete failure, and the early grain crop (jowari), instead of ripening, is drooping rapidly. The late, or "rabi," crops are being sown in land as dry as dust, and unless rain falls in abundance before the Dewallee, they must be utterly lost. All the cultivators agree that they have not known such a season for twenty years. The fruitful valley of the Taptee is at the present moment almost an open plain without a trace of vegetation except the mango groves! Add to this that the heavens are like burning brass, and there is not a sign of rain. What the people are to do, if no rain falls, it is hard to conjecture. They must be assisted by Government or they will break the laws. Some 2,000 are already at work near Bhosawul, and plans on a small scale are being prepared to give employment. Grain, through the laudable exertions of the officials, is being poured in by rail, and prices have been hitherto kept down accordingly; but in spite of this supply, they are now rising again rapidly. The Bheels of the Satpoora and the village Bheels are becoming troublesome. Altogether the position is critical. What a pity the balance of the Bengal Fund was not kept for a crisis like this instead of being spent on adorning the capital of Sir Richard Temple! The Collector at Bhosawul has been out on tour, trying to make arrangements to meet the calamity if it becomes more serious, as there seems every likelihood it will. The scarcity of fodder and water is already being felt severely, particularly in the vicinity of Julgaum and Bhosawul. Thousands of cattle will die if no rain falls. These facts are patent to any traveller in Khandeish, and, all things considered, this Presidency has not a pleasant immediate prospect before it. We hope soon to see from the Government *Gazettes*, that the Bombay Government has awakened to the gravity of matters and will endeavour to meet the crisis in a liberal and masterful manner. Let it be remembered, *Bis dat qui cito dat.*

AT a meeting of railway officials to take place in Calcutta, sometime in January next, some enquiries are, it is said, to be made as to the goods rates charged by the various companies with a view to encourage the trade of the country. Many questions have been asked on the subject, and we have jotted down a few which seem most to interest the public. No doubt we display frightful ignorance of the whole subject, but we readily confess to never having understood Indian railway tactics as hitherto practised by the companies.

(1) What does it cost on the average to move a ton gross over one mile on your railway ?
(2) How do you determine the actual cost of moving goods of the various five classes over one mile ?
(3) Having determined the cost (excluding terminal) what proportion of the whole rate charged the public (excluding terminal) does the cost form ?
(4) Do you include the terminal in the mileage rate or do you exhibit it separately to the public ?
(5) Do you charge terminals on all classes of goods?
(6) Name the exceptions, and why they are made.
(7) Is your classification of goods the same as on the East Indian ?
(8) What determines the classification of goods—the space occupied to ensure safe removal, or the value of the goods ?
(9) Do you consider that all industries should be equally encouraged as regards distribution ?
(10) Is your railway in full operation so as to entirely utilise the existing appliances or lines of rails ?
(11) About how much per cent. of it is availed of at present ?
(12) How many trains a day are run ?
(13) How many more trains could be run without any more expenditure of capital on the open line ?
(14) Profits are made not only by increased receipts per ton but also by decreased expenses per ton moved a mile. Will the expenses per ton not diminish generally with increased traffic up to the point when the existing appliances are fully utilised ?
(15) Decreased rates usually tend to increase the quantity of traffic seeking the railway; is it then advisable to charge high rates based on the high value of goods, or on the supposed value of geographical position ?
(16) Does it cost less to carry goods long distances than it does short ?
(17) Is advantage given to the public accordingly in the rates charged ?
(18) What general rule might be adopted in regard to rates for increasing distances, applicable to all railways ?
(19) Do you consider that a reduction of goods rates would be followed by an increase of quantity or mileage coming to the railways ?—state the descriptions of goods.
(20) Is the land fully cultivated generally in the country through which your line passes ?
(21) What proportion of cultivable land in each district is left uncultivated ?
(22) The exports generally largely exceed in weight the imports. Does this lead to a large amount of empty running from the coast inwards ?
(23) Might not large reductions be made for goods to be despatched up-country where such is the case if the empty train will thereby be filled ?
(24) What increased expense per gross ton per mile hauled would be incurred by thus filling otherwise empty waggons ?
(25) What is the balance of empty trains usually, and at what seasons, and in which direction ?
(26) Is the movement of railway material and stores generally limited to such periods as will utilise empties ?
(27) Can any suggestions be offered in regard to the movement of Government stores to give practical effect to this arrangement ?
(28) In through booking with other companies, is the rate charged the sum of the local rates of each company ?
(29) If so, is the advantage of the cheapness of long haulage not overlooked, and as a consequence an opportunity for a corresponding encouragement by decreased rate lost to the public ?
(30) Would it not greatly benefit all railways and trade generally if an agreed upon diminished through mileage rate according to distances could be charged ?
(31) State any objections to the receiving and booking company retaining the total of such receipts and paying the hauling companies by the gross ton mile hauled (on agreed terms for every line of course)
(32) With some such arrangement would not a simplification of accounts and a great relief of the bewildered native public ensue ?
(33) Do you reduce the cost of working as much as possible by employing natives in positions which they are competent to fill ?
(34) Do your superior officers understand the native tongue, and can they converse freely in it ?
(35) What are the rates of wages on your line ? &c., &c

It appears to us that many of these questions are well worth studying, and that a good practical answer to them would mean increased value and utility in Indian railways.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

LORD BEACONSFIELD has at last broken a silence the country was beginning to resent by delivering a speech which—although he says it was the feeling that old age had begun to tell upon him which made him resign his seat in the House of Commons for one in the House of Lords—is marked by a vigour and grace of style worthy of his best days. Some friendly critics are sorry that the Premier should have spoken of Mr. Gladstone with such undisguised bitterness; but it must be remembered that he spoke on the eve of the polling day in a contested election, and that the result of the Buckinghamshire election is anxiously awaited as a sign of the extent to which the popularity of the Ministry has been affected by the recent agitation. On such occasions the most high-minded English statesmen cannot forget that they are partisans; and the necessity of rallying the Tories of Buckinghamshire in order to defeat the plucky attempt of the Liberals to secure a share in the representation of that county explains the unsparing vehemence of Lord Beaconsfield's reply to the electioneering addresses of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and the Duke of Argyll. It is urged that the Prime Minister went too far in accusing Mr. Gladstone of having tried to turn to account for the benefit of his party the sublime sentiment of indignation at Turkish inhumanity which has moved the English people, and in denouncing him as one who has "outraged the principle of patriotism, which is the soul of free communities." But such language, however severe, is not unjust. At Greenwich Mr. Gladstone committed the unpardonable sin, for an English statesman, of declaring that he would welcome even Russian intervention in Turkey to prevent a repetition of the Bulgarian horrors; and the reckless disregard of British interests in the East betrayed in the speeches of himself and some of his colleagues can only be accounted for by their restless craving to recover the position from which they were thrust with ignominy three years ago. It was this very indifference to British interests abroad that caused the fall of the Gladstone Ministry; and now, untaught by the past, the same men are using the popular madness of the hour to regain office in order that they may abandon Turkey wholly to the Russians. They have, I believe, utterly miscalculated the lengths to which their countrymen will allow sentiment to override policy. Heine's remark, that every Englishman is a born politician, though it may not be true of the excitable crowds that go to public meetings, is true in the main as regards the national temperament. I have taken considerable pains to find out what ordinary Englishmen think of the Eastern Question; and, so far as I can judge, the prevalent feeling was well expressed the other day by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in the sensible letter in which she warned the people not to upset a Government whose only fault was that it would not let considerations of humanity override its care for the permanent interests of the Empire. A prominent Liberal politician said to me the other day—"If Gladstone's programme is that of the Liberal party, then I am a Conservative," and this feeling is now pretty general. A sure mark of the reality of a national movement in England is the amount of money subscribed for the purpose of giving effect to it, and in this connexion nothing could be more significant than the smallness of the subscription for the relief of sufferers in the East. The sum raised does not yet exceed £3,000, and we may fairly infer from this fact that the rhetorical excesses of Mr. Gladstone and his friends have damaged the cause they meant to serve. Lord Beaconsfield is evidently determined to set public meetings at defiance, believing, as he no doubt does, that their promoters belong to the secret societies which are bent on convulsing Europe, and I shall be surprised if the result of yesterday's election does not show that the bulk of the nation is on his side. It is already clear that Mr. Gladstone's original proposal to settle the Eastern Question by driving the Turks out of Europe finds no support in England. Mr. Gladstone himself subsequently modified his proposal by merely recommending the removal of Turkish officials from Bulgaria; but such a remedy is evidently inadequate to the requirements of the case as described by himself. If the Government of the base, bloody, and brutal Turk be necessarily and always, as he affirmed in his pamphlet, anti-human, and nothing can come of it but "anarchical misrule," then not only Bulgaria but Roumelia and the Christian provinces of Asia Minor should at once be set free from the hateful presence of this enemy of God and man. In other words, as Lord Beaconsfield puts it, England must commit herself, at the bidding of Mr. Gladstone, to a revival of the intolerant policy of Ferdinand and Isabella, who drove the Moors and Jews out of Spain. This is the real moral of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, letters, and speeches; and the country is now aware that it could not be enforced except at the cost of a general war. The Turk himself would resist being wiped out of existence by a decree of the Great Powers; and if Turkey once showed fight, the Eastern Question would resolve itself into a desperate scramble among these friendly Powers to seize as much Turkish territory as they wanted. We may, then, dismiss this heroic diplomacy as beyond what the popular will would sanction. There remains the possibility of framing terms of a settlement which might be accepted by Turkey, because it would stop short of breaking up the Empire. The English conditions of peace, which are accepted as reasonable by the other Powers, and which provide for a certain degree of self-government in Bulgaria as well as the insurgent provinces, answer this definition, and an arrangement not too humiliating to be borne might also be made with Servia and Montenegro. But here comes in the uncertain element of the problem. Everything depends on the attitude of Russia; and notwithstanding the Premier's formal recognition of the Czar's anxiety for peace, it would be affectation to deny that practically Russia and Turkey are already at war. Russia may be eager for peace, but only peace on her own terms; that is to say, she is willing to exhaust all indirect means of gaining her ends before coming openly into the field. But the ostentatiously prolonged absence of General Ignatieff from Constantinople, and the transformation of the Servian army into a Russian force commanded by General Tchernayeff, show that Russia means to have her own way even at the cost of a general war. Tchernayeff is one of those Central Asian Generals who have by conquest and massacre subdued the Turkish Khanates against the expressed will of the Emperor Alexander, and who have not only not been punished, but have been loaded with honours and rewards for the brilliant results of their disobedience to orders. A man of this stamp was well chosen to lead the Russo-Servian army; and his proclamation of Prince Milan as King of Servia shows that the time has gone by for the diplomatists to have it all their own way. This is one of the most mischievous results of the humanitarian agitation in England. The Russians think they can rely on the neutralisation of English influence, and they have gone so far that now they cannot draw back. Turkey, alarmed at the Russian invasion of Servia, has refused to prolong the armistice till the influx of Russian officers and soldiers is stopped; but Tchernayeff has already a considerable force at his disposal, and how is this army to be expelled from Servia ? Russia already holds, by their aid, a material guarantee for the accomplishment of her purposes; and both Austria and England will find that they have been checkmated in their efforts to settle the Eastern Question peacefully.

Since the conclusion of the armistice the chiefs of the Servian army have been most confiding in declaring it to be their opinion that the Turkish army had got itself into a false position and was doomed to destruction. The *Daily News*, which has become the Servian organ, publishes this morning a boasting and ridiculous telegram from the chief of Tchernayeff's staff, who affirms that, but for the shameful armistice, the Turks must "without doubt have been driven from the left bank of the Morava with as much vigour as they were from Alexinatz." Anyone might infer from this statement that the Turks had occupied Alexinatz and been driven from it by the Servians. It appears to be true that the Turks failed to take advantage of their victory on the 1st inst., by occupying Alexinatz, which was then at their mercy; and this want of energy affords some excuse for the bragging of the Servians. The *Daily News'* correspondent now goes so far as to maintain that the Turkish army, by its advance, has only run its head into a vice, from which it cannot get free. Looking at the positions of the two armies in the map in this morning's *Times*, one sees that the Servians occupy an arc of a circle stretching across the river from Alexinatz to Djunis, and enclosing apparently the head of the Turkish army, which it echelonned along the left bank of the Morava. But it depends entirely on the material strength and fighting qualities of the two forces whether the Turks have been shut in a vice or are merely a wedge penetrating the Servian line; and the letters of the special correspondents, who seem to get no accurate information on such matters, leave it entirely a matter of guesswork which is the right figure of speech to use. The hesitation of the Turks, however, has created an impression that the Servians, with their constant accessions of Russian recruits, are a much more formidable enemy than they were supposed to be a fortnight ago.

The publication of Mr. Baring's report, which substantially confirms the newspaper accounts of Turkish outrages in Bulgaria, has excited very little attention. Everybody is sick of the outrages, and wants to hear nothing more about them. The valuable part of Mr. Baring's report is the evidence he produces to show that there was an insurrection to be crushed in Bulgaria. Evidently, the provincial governors, getting no support from Constantinople, and believing the time had come for a desperate struggle for existence, became panic stricken, and Christians as well as Turks, when under the influence of a panic, are ready to commit any act of cruelty. That the Turks are not in the habit of ill-treating their Christian subjects in the Bulgarian fashion is evident from the mildness of the measures employed for a whole year to put down the insurrections in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Lord Lytton is anxious it should be known that in the Fuller case he did not act exclusively on his own judgment, but took the advice of Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Whitley Stokes, both of whom agreed with him in his opinion of the inadequacy of the sentence and the necessity of calling the High Court to order. I can well understand that Mr. Hobhouse advised the Governor-General to issue his foolish minute, for the legal member of Council showed himself, in the debates on the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, to be a most energetic champion of the scheme for converting the administration of India into a simple despotism, in which there shall be no law but the will of the Viceroy and the Imperial prefects appointed under him to collect the revenue.

P.S.—The result of the Buckinghamshire election is published in the evening papers. The contest has been a close one—for the Carington influence is strong in Buckinghamshire and Mr. Rupert Carington personally is much more popular than his opponent—but the majority for the Conservative candidate, though not large, is sufficient.

I cannot get any official confirmation of the paragraph in the *Bombay Gazette* relating to the Duke of Connaught's service in India.

The first Cabinet Council of the season will be held to-morrow, and no doubt a formal decision will be come to on the question of an autumn session. On a matter of this kind, however, the opinion of the Premier and the Foreign Secretary will naturally have so much weight with their colleagues that the determination really lies in their hands. That being so, it may be regarded as settled that Parliament will not be called together before Christmas, for it is well understood that Lords Beaconsfield and Derby have made up their minds that such a step is not really desired by the country.

ADEN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 4TH OCT.

THE north-east monsoon has apparently set in somewhat early and the weather is delightfully cool. We have not had any very hot days this year; the thermometer has not reached 96° all the season.

Pilgrim vessels have begun to arrive, and it is to be hoped that the Jeddah Consulate will do something towards helping the Aden authorities in preventing overcrowding. It is exceedingly disagreeable to have the settlement turned into a lazaretto for three months every year. The Dutch Government wisely insist on each pilgrim being properly provided with funds before starting, and this is in accordance with the teachings of the Koran, being one of the eight Shurüt-al Wajib—"sufficiency of provision"—it is technically called. It would be well if the Government of India were to follow so wise and humane an example.

Large numbers of Egyptian troops are returning to Massowah for embarkation to Europe, although rumour says there has been a rising against the Khedive on the border of Soudan.

The Dalhousie, which has just returned from Macculla and Shehr, reports that the Chief of the latter is now engaged in bombarding a place called al Hazur. He possesses several European cannon which the Bombay Government presented to him some years ago. He has in his service many natives of India, whom he chiefly employs as artillerymen, and he easily manages to obtain men and money from Hyderabad, where his brother now is in the Nizam's service. Ere long there will be established in South Eastern Arabia a powerful independent native State, intimately connected with our most important vassal, and where outlaws will find a refuge and hardy adventurers a resting place whence to overrun the "fertile plains of Hindoostan," when the opportunity comes, as come it will sooner or later. Macculla will probably fall into the hands of the Kayah family before many weeks are over, and faith in the British Government will be still farther destroyed.

Judging from the large quantities of coffee that have this year reached Aden from Hodeida, there is little fear of this port being put into very vigorous competition with the Red Sea ports in the coffee trade.

Much inconvenience is felt here in consequence of the absence of all means of repairing accidents to machinery, &c., of vessels. When the Labourdonnais was run into by the Amarapoorah some months ago the damage could not have been repaired had not the man-of-war in harbour had a few mechanics on board who understood the bending of angle irons. The port does not even possess a steam launch or tug, and for trooping purposes the services of the tugs of the local coal companies have to be hired.

It is felt to be very hard that the P. and O. Company persist in making so heavy a charge for a passage to Bombay. It practically debars residents, who are tied to time, from taking a few weeks' leave to India. The other companies give 1st class return passages, at reduced rates, to India, but their vessels do not arrive so punctually, and therefore full advantage cannot be taken of the cheap rates. Rs. 150 is surely plenty to pay for a return ticket. The P. and O. charge Rs. 360. A few passengers picked up or dropped at a port of call like Aden can make no practical difference in the Company's arrangements. Captain Henry, who is well known for his liberal views, might take our case into consideration. The local agent, Mr. Geiger, is a most obliging gentleman, but he is subordinate to the Superintendent in Bombay.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, 21ST SEPT.

THE event of the week is the *rumoured* capture of Massowah by the Abyssinians, and the almost complete destruction of the remnant of the Egyptian force there. But if the capture of the port be really a *fait accompli*, you know more of the particulars in India than we do here. All telegrams from Massowah go direct to the Citadel, and letters from the same quarter are invariably opened, and suppressed if they contain any military intelligence unfavourable to the Egyptian cause. In the absence of genuine news, therefore *canards* are constantly flying about. This about Massowah is probably a *canard* got up to favour a fall in Egyptian stock, which has gone up too much lately to be agreeable to certain dealers in time-bargains. The prospect in Abyssinia is not, however, a bright one. Persons who have recently returned from Massowah state that the Egyptians were unable to stir out of their entrenchments, being invested and over-awed by the Abyssinians, that they were very badly supplied, and were dying off fast. Colonel Lockett, Chief Engineer, was about the only American officer left with the force. The envoy sent to the Khedive by King John to treat concerning peace is now, I believe, a prisoner at the Citadel. Official secrecy is carried to ridiculous lengths here. Not only are the Telegraph and Post offices under rigorous scrutiny, but the Press, consisting of one or two wretched journals published at Alexandria in French, and one ditto at Cairo, is not allowed to insert any item of news that may be considered objectionable either here or at Constantinople. Consequently, the papers are filled up with stale European extracts. Nothing is ever said about Abyssinia, and, as regards Turkey, only the telegrams and intelligence reporting Turkish victories are allowed to appear. The Bulgarian massacres are of course *non est*. At first sight this manipulation of world-wide news seems utterly absurd, because the French and English mails bring in a flood of European journals weekly, but it appears that the genuine Arab or Egyptian is taught to believe that all foreign papers, which contain anything unfavourable to Turkey or Egypt, are inspired by the Father of Lies; so that, although he may know French thoroughly, he never takes the trouble to look at any papers other than the ones produced, under Government patronage, at Alexandria or Cairo; and he therefore never sees or reads anything likely to hurt his feelings or offend his religious prejudices. He knows, by painful experience, that the Government is short of money just at present, but attributes this entirely to the diabolical machinations of unscrupulous foreign financiers; and if it be in his power to avenge his country's wrongs by repudiating any little private debt he may himself owe to any individual foreigner, he seldom neglects the opportunity, and will support his side of the question with an amount of hard swearing most creditable in a True Believer. Unblushingly to deny his own signature to a document is among the least of his moral feats, and the consciousness of shame, erroneously supposed to be the usual accompaniment of ill-doing, is a sensation quite unknown to the Egyptian, who must have changed very considerably since the days when the children of Israel were able to spoil him in cold blood. At the present day, the Jews in Egypt are, perhaps, as a body poorer than they are anywhere else; their cunning and financial ability being wasted on the Egyptian, whose word is as good as his bond, both being equally valueless. Were it not for the exchange transactions, facilitated by the wonderful variety of coinage in use here, there would probably not be a Jew in Egypt. To avoid being cheated in exchange here, one must at least know the relative values of Egyptian, French, English, Indian, Italian, Austrian and Russian coins. For ordinary market and Government transactions, the Egyptian piastre is the best medium. For shopping, &c., the French franc is the usual standard. *Mais, revenons à nos moutons.* The local Press being manipulated in so obvious a fashion, it is considered an authority on no point whatever, and when it does happen to give correct information about anything favourable to Egypt that is going on in the country, no one believes it; so that the credit of Egypt, as regards Europe in general, is at the mercy of correspondents who, unable to obtain any accurate intelligence from official or other sources, draw largely on their imaginations to fill up their letters. Thus it happens that the Government of Egypt, whilst striving to do right, is often roundly abused for offences it never attempted to commit, and is almost always misrepresented in an unfavourable sense. The Government, moreover, when attacked and misrepresented in Europe, has no influential organ wherein to expose the errors and fallacies of irresponsible correspondents. On the whole, Egypt would stand better in Europe, and be in all respects more fairly judged, if the present close system gave place to frank publicity. For if some things are being done that cannot well bear the light of day, many more are being done, in the best and highest interests of the country, which could not but reflect credit on all concerned. Secrecy breeds suspicion; suspicion exaggerates all things unfavourably; so that what is said about Egypt now is far more injurious to the Government than the widest publicity, as to actual facts, could possibly be. But it is difficult to make Orientals understand the force of this argument. Ramazan fast began on Tuesday and will be anything but a "voluntary" affair for the War Department in general. All the resources allotted to that Department have been, for some months, swallowed up by the unhappy Abyssinian business, and the poor officers are still unpaid and half-starved. It has been stated that the Khedive was reserving large sums for another Abyssinian expedition, but this I do not believe. His Highness must have advisers—General Stone amongst others—capable of telling him that, in the existing condition of the Treasury, another expedition would be suicidal. The great defeat must be a bitter pill for the Khedive to swallow, because it is well known that he was a dreamer of dreams, which took the shape of a widely spreading African Empire of which he, released from Turkish bonds, was to be the conqueror and founder. Unhappily, he seemed to forget that ambition, such as his, needed the support of valiant troops, and that contemptible curs, who, with Remington rifles in their hands, could not endure the onset of men armed with clubs and spears, were not the material wherewith to grasp Empire. If the last expedition was disastrous, what would be the fate of a second, now that the Abyssinians have snatched from their feeble foes many thousands of rifles, besides breech-loading guns, and other war material ? Horses are still dying in Cairo at the rate of 60 per diem, and there will soon be none left. Circumstances are not in favour of a very gay winter, but unless King John returns the Egyptian compliment by invading Egypt *via* the Blue Nile, there will be the usual swarm of foreign visitors. The opera question, so painful and doubtful in Calcutta, is here solved in an eminently satisfactory way. A first-rate company of artistes and ballet dancers is engaged for the season, and the Khedive defrays out of his privy purse the very large balance which the opera receipts fail to cover. The Opera House is a splendid building, and in addition to this attraction, several of the *cafés* which provide the public with the exciting, and—to the proprietors—profitable pastime of *roulette* and *rouge et noir*, engage excellent bands, which play every evening. The public gardens, with their grottoes, lakes, fountains and military bands, are largely patronised lounges, containing within their boundaries *cafés*, restaurants, &c.; and nowhere, as would be the case in Bombay or Calcutta, does the element of intoxication intrude its hideous features. Coffee, lemonade, and Vienna beer are the most popular drinks, and "pegs" are quite at a discount. Though the population of Cairo consists largely of nominal Christians of multifarious nationalities, I regret to say that the observance of the Sabbath is utterly neglected. There are certainly churches and church services, and a goodly sprinkling of Greek priests and shaven monks, but the European shops are all open on Sunday, and there is nothing, except perhaps the gay throng in the gardens, to show that the day is held sacred by any one. Friday is the Mahomedan day of rest, and, as usual, is much better observed by the Arabs than Sunday is by the Christians. There is one thing, however, to be said in favour of the Christian residents of Cairo. It is hard to find a positively ugly young Christian woman, and light, graceful, figures are the rule, almost without exception. I am speaking simply of the residents. In winter a devouring swarm of female locusts, from every quarter of Europe, descends upon the land to spoil the stranger and the Egyptian; to minister to, and often to chastise, the vices of the pleasure seekers. The purest thing in the country is the Nile, whose waters, filtered by thousands of miles of sand, carry health and fertility with them wherever they go. In the outskirts of Cairo, on the brink of the desert, stand the pyramids, grim and solemn sentinels of the ages, watching and waiting for the coming of the Great King! Politics in Egypt is a close game, but the Khedive, watching the expiring struggles of the Porte, is undoubtedly awaiting a favourable opportunity for dissolving the connection, and putting an extra million or two into his own depleted Treasury. He sadly needs the money; for his creditors—the unsecured ones—are very pressing and clamorous. Mr. Remington, the great American rifle and pistol manufacturer, who has supplied the Egyptian army with rifles, is lingering here in the apparently vain hope of recovering some seventy or eighty thousand pounds due to him by the Government. Mr. Vivian, the new English Consul-General, late of Bucharest, is expected here on Friday next. As the Khedive is about to place his suffering finances in the hands of Mr. Goschen and other English consulting physicians, Monsieur Villette and other French advisers have retired in disgust. Reduction and patchwork are now the order of the day; but real reform is out of the question till incompetent Egyptian Pashas cease to control the various departments. The disease in the body politic is of such a nature that the heads, and not the tails, of the administration require pruning. A certain Roman monarch's practical botanical lesson about the tall poppy heads would be peculiarly applicable here, and, if acted upon, productive of untold good. I should be sorry to say what the actual condition of the cultivating classes in Egypt now is, but, to give you some idea of what the financial collapse has brought them to, I will merely mention that they are almost as badly off as are the cultivators of Oudh under Talookdar-cum-British rule of thumb-screw.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MILITARY SECRETARY AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

ALLAHABAD, 11TH OCT.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs that Colonel Allen Bayard Johnston has [redacted] appointed Military Secretary at the India Office in succession to Sir Thomas Pears, resigned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW MARKET RACES.

RESULT OF THE CZAREWITCH.

LONDON, 11TH OCT.

Roseberry	1
Woodlands	2
Merry Duchess	3

A SIX MONTHS' ARMISTICE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 11TH OCT.

The Porte has decided to grant an armistice of six months' duration, ending in March next.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, 11TH OCT.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Java arrived at Suez yesterday.

OBITUARY.—The Marquis of Tweedale.

LONDON, 10TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera .... 4⅝d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8¼ lbs. do.	7
40s Mule Twist	0-9¼.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	96¼.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	106.

The sum of £101,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—Britannia and Erin's Star.

LINE REPORTS.—11TH OCTOBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—11TH OCTOBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., thermometer 83, barometer 29·85.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W. W. 4., thermometer 82, barometer 29·92.

MANGALORE, 10-30 A.M.—Weather fine, wind E. W., W. W.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind E., thermometer 87, barometer 29·90.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. strong, thermometer 86.

OUR Aden correspondent writing on the 4th October, says that the Zanzibar mail has brought up a report that the Bishop of Madagascar and his chaplain, who were on a tour in the northern part of the island, have been murdered by the natives. Dr. Robert Kestell Cornish is Bishop of Madagascar. He was born in 1824 and was appointed first Bishop of Madagascar in 1874. He was Prebendary of Exeter, Vicar of Coleridge, Devon, from 1856 to 1861, and Vicar of Landkey, Barnstaple, from 1866 to 1874. In 1871 he assumed the additional name of Kestell, as the only surviving representative of the ancient family of Kestell, Cornwall.

WE published in our issue of Monday last the proceedings of the meeting of the principal native cotton merchants held at the Mazagon Bunder on the 4th inst., for the purpose of ascertaining the suitableness of the land for storing cotton bales. We hear that since then Mr. Fogo, of Messrs. Remington and Co., the secretaries of the New Colaba Company, requested the cotton merchants to meet him at the Company's office. Some of them accordingly met him on Monday last, when Mr. Fogo informed them on behalf of the New Colaba Company that he would charge the former rental for the Cotton Green at Colaba—that is, twelve annas per square yard, and that he would not insist on the enhanced rate of one rupee. The merchants stated that the Mazagon Land Company had promised to let their ground and pier at a very low rate, and that many of them had already bound themselves by signing an agreement as tenants; but intimated at the same time that, if the Colaba Company were prepared to offer more advantageous terms than those offered by the Mazagon Company, they would give the matter due consideration. They represented, we are told, that the site at Mazagon would by and bye afford them great facilities for storing cotton by reason of the proximity of the New Prince's Dock and the G. I. P. Railway line at Waree Bunder station; and that, in fact, this station would be nearer to the proposed stores at Mazagon Bunder than the Boree Bunder station is from the Cotton Green at Colaba. Mr. Fogo of course did not undertake to consent to the proposal of the merchants, who then left. If our information be correct, the native merchants seem determined either to exact more favourable terms than the Colaba Company are disposed to offer them, or to carry out their intention of storing their cotton bales at the Mazagon Bunder.

MR. GLADSTONE intends to publish his Blackheath Speech, "together with Letters on the Question of the East," and the pamphlet will be issued immediately by Mr. Murray.

THE *Englishman* hears that Hastings, the well-known jockey, when coming to Calcutta, on board the Socotra, from Ceylon, where he had ridden successfully in some of the races, threw himself overboard when the steamer was off Ceylon, and was drowned.

MESSRS. THOMAS WATSON and Co.'s tea report tells us that the quantity of tea exported from Calcutta in September was 6,522,990lbs. as compared with 3,017,972lbs. exported during the same period of last year. From the 1st of January to the end of September, this year, the quantity exported was 18,426,796lbs. as compared with 16,526,696 lbs. during the same period in 1875

COLONEL COLLEY, the Viceroy's Military Secretary, who has been sent on a mission to Khelat, has been at Pekin and was engaged at Coomassee, but he has had very limited experience in India. He is said to be the author of the article "Army" in the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Brittanica*. This fact is sufficient to recommend him to the notice of the Viceroy. Major Sandeman is still in Khelat and to him Colonel Colley will go first.

THE Holkar Nerbudda Bridge, which has just been opened, will cost when quite completed Rs. 19,86,000; the expenditure up to the end of September has been Rs. 16,64,000. It is anticipated that the saving on the estimate on the completion of the bridge will amount to no less than 2 lakhs of rupees. The success which has attended the construction of this fine work is creditable to the Public Works Department. The arrangements appear to have been carried out in a business-like manner and to have secured a saving of a large sum of public money.

IN the review in our yesterday's issue of Mr. Michell's book on "The practice and procedure in appeals from India to the Privy Council" the Latin quotation, which we now give in its correc form, appeared in an almost illegible sh pe in the following sentence:—"The legal practitioner may now feel sure, with this book in hand, that he knows not a *part* but the *whole* procedure—*ab ovo usque ad mala*—that is to say, from the filing of the plaint, in the High Court of Bombay, to the final decree in the Cockpits or Whitehall in London." Indian printers will be Indian printers.

THE Government of India have written to the Mysore Government to know whether the latter Government would be able to send up to Delhi, to be present at the proclamation of the Queen's titles, a company of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, which should consist of sixty to eighty rank and file, a Captain and four subalterns. The trainage &c. of the detachment will be paid by the Government of India to and fro, and the men will receive just the same rations and pay as the regular forces. The letter was read to the Volunteers while on parade on Saturday last.

LIKE the rest of the world Garibaldi has had something to say on the Eastern Question. The following is his letter to Mr. Arthur Arnold, who, in sending it to the *Times*, writes that in allusion to the departure of the Turks from Europe Garibaldi refers only to "the extinction of the Turkish executive power," which Mr. Gladstone has advised in the case of Bulgaria:—

"Caprera, Sept. 11, 1876.

"My dear Arnold,—I wish to say I do not see any solution for the Eastern Question except by the passing of the Turks across the Bosphorus, and I believe that a confederation of free peoples in the Balkans may prove as useful to England as an Empire which will always be a centre of renewed insurrections.—Always your devoted,

"G. GARIBALDI."

WE (*Manchester Courier*) are informed, upon authority which may be regarded as semi-official, that the members of the Army Reserve resident in Manchester and the neighbourhood have just received notice to hold themselves in immediate readiness to join whatever regiments or battalions to which they might be directed to attach themselves. This announcement taken in connection with the recent circular issued by the Duke of Cambridge, setting forth the inducements which the army had for young men, has, says the *Courier*, given rise to the belief that the British army may be shortly engaged on active service.

WE are told by a Madras paper that the price of rice has gone up chiefly to meet the great demands from Mysore and Bangalore. Only twenty-six measures were to be had for a pagoda on Saturday, and notwithstanding that large consignments are expected from Coconada and Gopaulpore, it is expected that prices will still ascend. Gram also has advanced considerably. During the past week the Madras Railway have been running one or two special trains daily to Bangalore with rice alone. These, together with some half a dozen specials for horses, will make an increase of Rs. 20,000 to the traffic receipts for the week.

THE *Lancet* says that Pio Nono's physicians are again alarmed as to his health. In spite of the mental energy which carried him through fatiguing audiences, his feebleness of body increases, and the œdema of the left foot and ankle is such that he maintains the standing posture with extreme difficulty, and only for a short time. The symptoms of general seniel dropsy are sufficiently threatening to cause much uneasiness to his medical advisers, foreseeing as they do the inefficacy of measures, which rarely succeed in less tried constitutions. On Thursday, the 14th, in reply to the congratulatory address of an Irish deputation, he delivered a Latin discourse, in which his usual distinctness of utterance was so impaired that many of his words were inaudible. His bonhomie, however, continues, and while he amuses by his vivacity he gives evidence of an amount of vital resource peculiarly gratifying to his physicians.

FROM the West Coast of Africa advices were received in the week before the last arrived mail left England to the effect that the King of Dahomey still defied the blockade. He had blockaded his own inland lagoons, and prohibited his people from using British goods. The *Daily News* understands that the French Government are greatly alarmed for the safety of a considerable number of French subjects who reside in the interior of Dahomey, and that strong representations on the subject are about to be made to our Foreign Office. News has been since received by the *Western Morning News* of the escape of four Frenchmen at Appi, who had been made prisoners by order of the king. They got off to the beach and embarked in canoes found there; but the surf was so formidable that their boats thrice capsized, and everything they had was lost. They arrived at night alongside her Majesty's ship Contest, naked and more dead than alive. They were subsequently transferred to a French corvette. The Frenchmen had been told that on the first gun fired from the squadron their throats would be cut.

A CORRESPONDENT in India writes to the *Pall Mall Budget*:—"It is currently reported that it is Lord Salisbury's intention to make a somewhat hazardous experiment in India. Two whole districts are to be entrusted to natives, who will fill all the executive posts from the lowest to the highest. The object in view is supposed to be to test the capacity of the natives, or rather of the Bengalees, for self-government, apart from European guidance and control. That Englishmen in India should regard such an innovation with distrust, and something more, is not to be wondered at, but it is both surprising and reassuring to find that its strongest opponents are the natives themselves, who prophesy the complete failure of the experiment. But should it turn out, contrary to all expectation, to be successful, what will be the further result? Is India to be thus gradually restored to its own people? Is our supposed 'mission' approaching its fulfilment? Do we really intend to withdraw from the country as soon as we have manufactured a sufficient number of native M. A.'s and B.A.'s to replace European civilians? Progress, to be safe and certain, should be slow and gradual, and adapted to the state of the society upon which it is brought to bear; but at present the Government of India is being driven along under a pressure that looks rather perilous.'"

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 5th October 1876 that in Madras good rain is reported from Madura: elsewhere it has been light, and prospects are said to be unchanged. In Mysore showers have fallen througout the province with good effect, but much more rain is required to materially improve the condition of the crops. In Bombay there has been no rain in Sind, Guzerat or the Konkan, but prospects are there good. Very little has fallen in Khandesh and the Deccan districts, and the *kharif* crops are withering and the sowing of the *rabi* being retarded. In the Southern Mahratta Country the fall has been somewhat more copious, but partial: where none has fallen prospects continue to be bad. In Berar no rain has fallen and some is wanted for the *rabi* sowings. In the Central Provinces slight falls are reported from only four districts: prospects are good. No rain has fallen in Central India where the crops promise well. In Rajpootana rain is reported from Abu, Marwar and Meywar: prospects are excellent. In Bengal there has been general rain, and the prospects of the rice crop are everywhere good. Reports from Assam are favourable. Rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces only in Benares, Allahabad and Kumaon: the crops are in good condition. In Oudh rain fell at Lucknow and Fyzabad; prospects are favourable. No rain is reported from the Punjab, except showers at Lahore and Peshawur; the crops promise well.

THE vanities of life are absorbing and for that reason interesting. The subject of ladies trains agitated high life in India a few months ago, and apparently it is agitating that life now, especially as those highly cultured mortals at Simla seem to have condescended to the employing of some of the acts of the baser order of mankind in order to gratify their vanity and self esteem. The sober minded *Friend of India* writes as follows on the subject of trains:—"There is the difficulty about ladies trains. The original order was issued, we were told, like the Fuller resolution, in the hope that Her Majesty would be pleased, but Anglo-Indian society manifested an unexpected reluctance to prove its already well-known loyalty in this expensive way; and so great was the general dissatisfaction that a new order was issued making the wearing of trains optional. Simple people thought the Government of India had gracefully yielded, but to yield to public opinion, is not one of its weaknesses and it is now becoming evident that, though the said appendage is nominally not compulsory, the want of it will mean the want of many other things which few ladies have the moral courage to see themselves deprived of. We hear that private influence is being brought to act on so many ladies that if trains be not universal, the few who lack them will be a disgraced minority. Nothing but an intimation that trains are not to be worn at the drawing-room will save society from this foolish fine inflicted on it by the Government of retrenchment."

WE learn from a Calcutta paper that the meeting of the Mahomedans of Calcutta came off on Saturday, having for its main object "to express sympathy with His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in the endeavours of His Majesty's Government to defend and maintain its power." The promoters of the movement expected a monster meeting, as the intended gathering had been announced at all the mosques in and about Calcutta, and thousands of all sects of the Islam faith had given in their adhesion and promise of attendance at the meeting. The assemblage was announced for 1 o'clock, but notwithstanding a delay of about two hours, the multitude calculated upon did not throng to the gathering, and even a few of the most influential men failed to attend. It is difficult to assign a cause for the absence of the latter, but the rest may be more easily accounted for. The bulk of the Mahomedan community are poor, and are all either small shopkeepers or serving men. The hour appointed for the meeting was most inconvenient and impracticable for them. Besides, the weather was most unpropitious, for throughout the day there was rain, and the poorer classes of Mahomedans could not afford to hire conveyances to take them to the meeting. Nevertheless, there was a respectable attendance of very respectable Mussalmans, numbering about six hundred persons, if not more, all sections and classes of their community being fairly represented. Resolutions were passed in support of the object of the meeting and a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions. To forward this special object the following resolution was passed:—"That the Government of India be moved through His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to authorize the Collectors of the different districts throughout India to receive, in deposit, sums subscribed for this object, and to forward the same to the Central Committee in Calcutta, for transmission to the Turkish Government."

THE *Pall Mall Budget* writes as follows on a delicate but not uninteresting subject:—"The American Free Dress League has at last placed the question of female clothing upon a footing worthy of its dignity and importance. In the United States a movement is nothing if it is not political; it must appeal, if it is to achieve success, to higher considerations than those of mere utility or comfort. This is what the Free Dress League has undertaken to do. The most essential plank in its platform does not merely assert the superiority of trousers to petticoats on the score of convenience or grace; it declares that the prejudice against trousers 'is based on ignorance and tyranny, is fostered by many vicious and sordid motives, and ought to be banished from the earth by the full sanction and fearless effort of all good people.' There is the true abolitionist ring about this noble protest. That ignorance and tyranny were the foundations of negro-slavery and vicious and sordid motives its chief supporters, was for many years the burden of every anti-slavery speech; and the opponents of that bondage to petticoats which is to women what slavery was to the negroes cannot do better than frame their denunciations on the same lines. Exception may be taken perhaps to the opportuneness of one particular word in the indictment. Can it fairly be said at this moment that the opposition to trousers is based on sordid motives? A few years since the milliners and haberdashers, who exercise so disastrous an influence on women's dress, might fairly have been called sordid when they resisted reform so strenuously. It took in those days more stuff to make one petticoat than would have sufficed for a dozen pair of trousers. But now that the same amount of material will suffice equally well for either purpose, and the difference between trousers and petticoats has become a mere matter of detail, we do not see that milliners have any longer a sordid interest to serve in preferring the latter to the former. They are stupid and prejudiced, of course, but they might run up as long bills for fashionable trousers just as easily as for fashionable skirts. So mighty an organization as the Free Dress League can afford to be just, and we appeal to them with confidence to retract this particular epithet."

BELOW is Lady Burdett-Coutts' letter and the comments thereon of the *Pall Mall Budget*:—"The letter written by Lady Burdett-Coutts in answer to an invitation to attend the Exeter Hall meeting is well worth the consideration of some of those who have gone mad over Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria. After remarking on the injustice and impolicy of harbouring any idea that our Government is a whit more indifferent to Bulgarian sufferings than any other class of her Majesty's subjects, and observing that she has faith enough in her countrymen generally 'to believe that the Queen's Ministers are not very unlike them,' the writer goes on to give her reasons for declining the invitation addressed to her:—

As I am no politician, I cannot pretend to fathom what combinations affecting English interests or what consequences lay behind recent events in Servia. I am, however, a pretty fair historian, and the page of history, alas! does not teach, that the execrable deeds perpetrated by the Bashi-Bazouks are wholly unmatched in warfare, or by cruelties legally inflicted upon a dominated people, even in our own generation. Nor are there wanting among ourselves instances of assaults so brutal and dastardly that we have no need to be careful in speaking of the ferocious and licentious acts of a wild soldiery as unparalleled. The savage prepetrators of those crimes which have made us shudder are reported to have been arrested by their own Government—an act which the English love of justice and fair play requires we should not overlook, and fall foul of a whole people who have thus repudiated the acts of criminals. And we can hardly forget that, whether the Servian rising (which has led to those terrible effects) was justified or not, it has cost the lives of hundreds of men who have died, as our own soldiers would, at their posts obeying orders as they were bound in the simple discharge of duty; and that the rising, the cause, object, and scope of which I am incompetent to judge of, has left innumerable helpless children unprotected and fatherless. True these men and these children are Mussulmans, but surely that is not a very good reason for denying them justice or compassion? If the voice of England be potential and can influence the world's destiny, such a consideration should make us very careful as to how far and for what definite results the voice of its people shall be raised. As one of them I feel the responsibility which rests upon us very strongly. Naturally, as a woman, I must be timid as to the results of this great agitation. I earnestly pray that in the measures taken to alleviate distress we may be calmly led, and not increase, rather than diminish, the distress of nations by urging on the Government an amount of interference better calculated, perhaps, to light than to extinguish a firebrand—a firebrand which may pass far beyond Europe, or might even near our own dear shores.

Beneath much of the present outcry there lies the tacit—sometimes the avowed—assumption that those who join most loudly in it are of quicker and warmer sympathies, are men who suffer more acutely in the suffering of others, than those who have preferred to remain silent. The assumption was always somewhat impertinent, and those who make it may judge from this wise letter of a lady whose whole life has been given to works of humanity how destitute it is of foundation."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Abbotts Smith, Esq., M. D., M.R.C.P., late Physician to the North London Consumption Hospital and the Finsbury Dispensary; the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Senior Physician to the City Dispensary, and Senior Physician to the Ear and Throat Infirmary, &c., &c., writes on the 25th of October, 1875: "It not unfrequently happens that first impression lose, with their freshness some of their force, and that in course of time opinions become modified. I have, therefore, much pleasure in stating that the more extended experience of the use of Moller's Cod Liver Oil, in a very large number of cases, has only served to confirm the opinion that I expressed nearly ten years ago in a certificate which I then gave, viz., that it is the purest and best kind of Cod Liver Oil that can be obtained, that it can be readily taken by delicate persons and children, when other forms of oil are refused, owing to their unpalatableness, and that it is consequently, a valuable remedial agent in the treatment of consumption, and of many other affections accompanied by debility and wasting. Sold by all chemists in capsuled half-pint, and pint Bottles. London depot, 521 Oxford-street, W. C., and in Bombay at the Godowns of Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, Elphinstone Circle.

MR. BARING's report on the events attendant on the suppression of the insurrection in Bulgaria has been published as a supplement to the *London Gazette*. The following short summary is from a London paper:—"The document fills about twenty-five pages. With it are published Mr. Schuyler's report, the contents of which are already known; the report of Chakir Bey, the report of the Extraordinary Tribunal instituted at Philippopolis, and some documents tending to show the designs of the insurgents in Bulgaria. An introductory letter from Sir Henry Elliot to Lord Derby gives a summary of the results at which Mr. Baring has arrived. The letter of the Ambassador says that the cruelties justify the indignation they have called forth; but he adds that the number of victims, which at one time was said to be 60,000, and afterwards 30,000, is 'fortunately shown to be vastly exaggerated.' He further says that Mr. Schuyler was accompanied by several newspaper correspondents. But he is told that 'none of the party had the advantage possessed by Mr. Baring of understanding Turkish, which most of the Bulgarians can speak, and they were necessarily a good deal at the mercy of the Bulgarian interpreter whom they took with them.' Mr. Baring begins by describing the origin of the outbreak, and then glances at the means taken for its suppression. An active part was taken by two classes of men, schoolmasters and priests:—'The schoolmasters are men who have many of them been educated in Russia. They have returned to their homes with a smattering of education and a mass of ideas respecting Panslavism in their heads. On the 10th (31st) of March a meeting of eighty agitators took place at Otlou-keui, and the date of the general rising, which the Bucharest committee had fixed for the 18th of April (1st of May), was postponed till after the 1st (13th) of May.' Mr. Baring enumerates the charges published in England—that cartloads of heads had been paraded about the streets of different towns; that women and children had been publicly sold in the streets of Philippopolis and Tatar Bazardjik; that horrible tortures had been practised on the prisoners; that forty young girls had been ravished and burned alive in a barn; that at least 25,000 perfectly innocent persons had been massacred; and that a large number of villages, differently stated as being between sixty and a hundred, had been burned. He then adds:—

"It is utterly untrue that cartloads of heads were ever paraded in the streets of any town; but I think I can trace the origin of the story, which was telegraphed England from Servia. During the insurrection about 150 insurgents crossed over from Roumania in the *Radetzky*, and were encountered and defeated by Bashi-Bozouks to north of Sofia. Some of the dead were decapitated by the conquerors, who brought the heads into Sofia on bayonets and poles, and took them to the konak, where the Pasha told them that he wanted not dead men's heads but live prisoners, from whom he could obtain evidence. It is not true that women or children have been publicly sold in the streets under the very eyes of the authorities at Phillippopolis or Tartar Bazardjik. During the terrific confusion that followed the insurrection there is no doubt that many children were lost; some of these have been taken into the houses of charitable persons, and others have now been recovered by their parents. Some may be in the houses of Mussulmans, but I have not heard of one single properly authenticated case of sale. In fact respectable Bulgarians themselves at Philippopolis and elsewhere have told me that these stories of sales are only fabrications.

Mr. Baring shows very clearly that the atrocities which he describes and condemns were not unprovoked. He says:—

"It appears to me that those who first brought the matter forward have too studiously ignored the fact that there ever was an insurrection at all. The idea that a person totally unacquainted with the facts of the case would gather from their statements would be, that the Mussulmans, without the smallest provocation, had simply fallen on the Christians and massacred them; in fact, that what really did take place at Boyadjikeui took place at every village throughout Bulgaria. I do not suppose that any body will come forward and deny that the Bulgarians committed the first overt acts of rebellion, and that they shed the first blood. What could be more cold blooded than the murder of the gipsies and other Mussulmans at Avrat Alan? It is said the gipsies were going to plunder the villages, but there is not a jot of evidence to prove this intention, and, moreover, is it likely that about 100 men could sack a large and populous place like Avrat Alan? It has been denied that a single Mussulman village was burned or a single mosque destroyed, when with my own eyes I have seen the ruins of both. The Mussulmans of Streldja are also undergoing considerable misery. The fact is that when the revolution declared itself the most indescribable panic seized upon the Mussulmans; they expected an invasion of Servians and Russians, they knew themselves to be an immense minority, they credited the Bulgarians with courage and fighting power which they certainly never possessed, and they thought immediate massacre would be their fate."

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.

THE Most Noble George Hay, Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T., K. C. B., born Feb., 1787, succeeded his father as eighth Marquis, Aug. 9, 1804. He was a General in the Army, Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Haddington, and a Representative Peer of Scotland. He was Aides-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington during the Peninsular War, and was wounded at the Battle of Busaco. The Marquis, who held the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Madras between 1841 and 1846, was the father of the Duchess of Wellington and of Lady Peel. He was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath March 19, 1867.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL, 10TH OCT.

A RUMOUR is current here to the effect that Mr. G. W. F. Swarbrick will act for Mr. S. Jackson, the Locomotive Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway at Bombay, who intends proceeding to England for the benefit of his health shortly. Mr. Swarbrick is a popular and much respected officer amongst all class of people at Bhosawul, and his departure from this station will be much regretted by the members of the Railway Company. He left for Bombay the night before last to have an interview with the Locomotive Superintendent on the subject.

Mr. Casinath Luximon, police inspector of this division, has succeeded in apprehending the delinquents who robbed the police patel of village Changdeo of his several gold and silver ornaments, a few days ago, to the aggregate value of more than Rs. 3 000. They will be brought to take their trial at the Court of the Divisional Magistrate, Rungaum, shortly.

Yesterday there was a special committee of the officers of the Local Funds Department held at Rungaum. The Collector, the mamlutdars, and the mahalkuries of the division were present. It was proposed by the chairman (the Collector) and was carried unanimously, that an amount of Rs. 4,000 be sanctioned for the relief work in the Warrungaum talooka for the present. After a short discussion on the talooka Local Funds the committee dispersed.

It is notified that a half-yearly special general meeting of the shareholders of the Co-operative Society, G. I. P. Railway Company, Bhosawul, will be held on the evening of Saturday next, the 14th instant, for examining the half-yearly accounts and re-appointing the auditor and treasurer of that Society. Things are now looking better under the secretaryship of Mr. G. B. Beardmore.

Prices of grain are rising nowadays. Cholera is disappearing from the village Soosree, through the exertions of Mr. J. A. Durning, the medical officer of the Railway Company. Winter has put in its appearance at this station.

BOMBAY.

CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo, named Gooculdass Bhowan, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Subha Purshotum Chachudia, whom he charges with cheating by dishonestly inducing the complainant to deliver over a sum of Rs. 415.

THE NEW DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—We hear it stated that the new directors of the above Company, elected at the last uproarious meeting of the shareholders, have appointed Mr. Lalchund Khengar chairman of the board of directors in place of Thucker Madhowjee Dhurumsey.

CUTTING A WIFE'S NOSE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Mahomedan of the weavers' caste, named Alladeen Khoodabux, was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Jyna, woman, his wife, by cutting her nose with an instrument for cutting, on the 1st instant. The evidence of the prosecutrix Jyna and that of Mr. Inspector Chislett, who arrested the prisoner soon af er he had committed the deed, was taken for the prosecution, and the case was adjourned for further hearing to this day, the prisoner being remanded to jail.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Four cart-drivers, named Wittoo Byajee, Nana Jothee Gunnoo Ludjee and Ittoo Ramjee were each fined Rs. 2 yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for torturing their bullocks. They were charged at the instance of Mr. Nutty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—At the Fort Police Court, another cart-driver, named Dhondoo Rama, was fined Rs. 1 by Mr. Nana Morojee for torturing his bullock. He was charged at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, also an agent belonging to the same Society as Mr. Nutty.—Balla Gopal, a cart-driver, was charged with torturing his bullock by driving it under a heavy load of chunam along the Parell road, the animal being lame of the right fore leg. The accused admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 2.

SANITATION.—Dr. T. G. Hewlett, Sanitary Commissioner, accompanied by Colonel G. C. Evezard, our energetic Cantonment Magistrate, went all round the Cantonment Bazaar and the other places in the neighbourhood, with a view to improving the sanitary arrangements of the cantonment. We believe that the sanitation of the cantonment was found to be of a first-rate order, every place being kept thoroughly clean. We have no doubt that Dr. Hewlett was well pleased with the cleanliness of the entire cantonments.—*Deccan Herald.*

RELIEF OF THE POOR.—We are glad that the members of the Poona Municipality are coming to the front with help to the poor in this time of distress. They have, with the sanction of our esteemed Collector, Mr. Norman, determined to open grain shops in Poona, where the poor people may have supplies of grain at a more reasonable rate than at the Banians' shops. We feel sure that by bringing in the grain from other places the present misery of the poor may be greatly reduced. The Bhimthurry talooka is one of the districts which is suffering from want of rain. We understand that Government have already sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 25,000 for famine relief works in that talooka.—*Id.*

THE TANNA SPORTS.

THE Tanna sports, which came off on Monday and Tuesday, were a complete success. They consisted of racing and jumping and "tugs of war."

The sepoys of the 7th Regiment N. I. carried off most of the racing prizes and won the tug of war, but the 4th Rifles distinguished themselves by very excellent jumping.

The 20th Regiment N. I. were second in the tug of war, beating the Marine Battalion.

After the soldiers' sports the members of the Tanna Gymkhana contended in the tug of war with their visitors and were vanquished after a good struggle.

Among those present we observed Mr. and Mrs. Jervoise, Colonel Thomson, 9th Regiment, Mr. W. M. Coghlan, C.S., Mr. and Mrs. Maclaran, Mr. and Mrs. Nairne, Mr. H. Curwen, Colonel Maunsell, R.E., Major Cunningham, 7th Regiment, Mr. Cumine, C.S., Captain and Mrs. Rowlandson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Coghlan, Mr. Hearn and the Misses Cumming, Dr. Boustead, Mr. and the Misses Seton Smith, Mr. Gibson, Captain Macpherson, Mr. James, C.S., Mr. James Jardine, Mr. and Mrs. George Farran, Mr. Cleugh, and others.

The bachelors of the station entertained the company at dinner on Monday evening.

It is understood that the Tanna sports are now to be a regular annual fixture.

THE STAR COMPANY.

THE little Star Theatrical Company, which for a long time maintained a struggling existence against fate and the want of appreciation shown by the Bombay public, has collapsed, giving way before financial difficulties which have threatened to overwhelm it for several weeks. The patience of actors and actresses, when required to work week after week for little beyond apologies for non-payment and liberal promises of abundant reward in the future never likely to be fulfilled, is apt, sooner or later to become exhausted, and in the case of the Star Company this period has arrived, and the exhaustion of the patience of the members has resulted in the suspension of performances at the Grant Road Theatre. The public loss involved is perhaps not very great, but though the talents of the Company were not of a high histrionic order, and though their performances were by no means up to first-class form, Bombay is ordinarily so ill-provided with amusements of any description that they formed a pleasant resource for an evening occasionally, and their loss is a subject for regret. An effort is to be made, we understand, by two of the male members (Mr. Herbert and Mr. Phelps) of the company, assisted by the three Misses Ford, to keep the small theatre in the Fort open.

FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, Elphinstone Circle, to receive the directors' report and audited balance sheet made up to 30th June 1876; to declare a dividend; to elect directors; and to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration. Mr. C. N. Cama, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair. There was a large at endance of shareholders.

The notice convening the meeting and the directors' report having been read, the following resolutions were brought forward:—

Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Ardasir B. Kapadia, and carried unanimously, That the directors' report, now read before the meeting, and the audited balance sheet of the company's accounts made up to 30th June 1876, which has been previously circulated to the shareholders, be adopted, and that the directors' report with the accounts as well as the proceedings of the meeting be printed and circulated among the shareholders.

Proposed by Mr. Hurjeevundas Bhowanbhoy, seconded by Mr. Lalchund Khengar, and carried unanimously, That in addition to the *ad interim* dividend of Rs. 50 per share already paid, a final dividend of Rs 100 per share be declared payable at the company's registered office on and after the 12th inst.; that out of the balance of Rs. 28,862-2-4, a sum of Rs. 25,000 be carried to the reserve fund, and the remaining Rs. 3,862-2-4 be carried to the profit and loss account of the current year.

Proposed by Mr. Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, seconded by Mr. Sakulchund Nagurdas, and carried unanimously, That Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Kesewjee Naik, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, be elected directors of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Ardaser Hormusjee Chinoy, seconded by Mr. Ardasir B. Kapadia, and carried unanimously, That the election by the board of directors of Mr. Lalchund Khengar as a director in place of Mr. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, deceased, be confirmed.

It was then proposed by Mr. Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, and seconded by Mr. Moolchund Khoosal, That Messrs. Jehangir Gustadjee and Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia be appointed auditors for the current year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 250 each.

As an amendment it was proposed by Mr. Cowasjee Bejonjee Parakh, and seconded by Mr. Ardasir Hormusjee Chinoy, That Messrs. Ardasir Cursetjee, Furdoonjee and Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia be appointed the auditors at the abovementioned remuneration.

On a division, there were only three votes for the amendment, which was lost; and the original proposition was carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, seconded by Mr. Hurjeewundas Bhowanbhoy, and carried unanimously, That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors, the secretary, and other officers of the company for performing their respective duties in a satisfactory manner.

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

AT the sitting of the Court on Wednesday last, the following among other matters was disposed of:—

RE RUTTONSEY CULLIANJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdass on behalf of the insolvents, applied for extension of the interim order of protection. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, attorneys for the firm of Curramchund Premchund, opposed the application on the grounds of concealment of property, fraudulent transfer of property, suppression of books, &c. His Lordship, in disposing of the application, remarked:—The insolvents have been guilty of concealment of property; and on their own showing they had some property. The houses at Cutch Mandvi have not been surrendered to the Official Assignee. They are mentioned in the schedule, but are described in a most unsatisfactory way. They are stated to be mortgaged, but the insolvents have not given the names of their mortgagees, nor the amount borrowed. The insolvents further say that the Cutch Durbar have taken possession of their property. Of this there is no evidence before the Court save the statement of the insolvents. It is not satisfactorily explained how the Cutch Durbar got possession of the property. One of them stated that their firm in Cutch Mandvee is going on. This is most probable considering that Vullubhdas is a brother of the insolvents, and that he has been kept out of the way in order to try and save the Cutch Mandvee property for themselves. As to the native craft called gunja Lukhmiparsad I think the conduct of the insolvents is most suspicious. Two days before their failure, they sent a telegram to the nacoda of the vessel to remove it to Cutch. All mention of Anjar property is excluded from the affidavits. The omission is suspicious. As to the 26 boras of wool consigned to Sowjee Laljee, it appears to be a case of very grave suspicion. The four hoondies drawn against it are numbered 61, 62, 63, and 64, and appear in the letter of advice, and no mention is therein made of the hoondie for Rs. 1,500. It bears date a day previous to the date of the letter. The hoondie No. 65 entered in the book is for Rs. 400, and not Rs. 1,500. Interim order is therefore refused to the insolvents.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the 'exclusive' supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One tri l will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast uncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYL BROORTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated or its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane London. Export Chicory', Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

INDIAN EXRATCTS.

THE RECENT ROBBERY AT CALICUT.—ARREST OF THE RINGLEADER.

COOMAREN, the alleged ringleader of the robbery at Choi's treasury, was arrested at Paniankara Amshum, three miles off, and brought before the Sub-Magistrate on the morning of Friday last. Shankara has implicated one Chekoo, who has been kept in close custody. The former admitted having broken, in company with the latter, into the room containing the hordes of gold and silver. The confessions of these prisoners, who have been kept apart, tally with each other, and not only so, but with the statements of Ramen and of Kalleppen, Choi's servant, also. On the morning of Friday last, 700 rupees worth of jewels was brought to the Police station—the result of a confession by Karupen, the toddy-seller. The coins were gold, of the size of a two anna piece, and twice as thick. They bore marks resembling Hindoostanee characters. The ornaments were those worn by the male sex. They consisted principally of girdles of the same precious metal as stated above. From carpenter Andy's sister's house, jewels worth 1,500 rupees have been found. From Oamen's house property worth fifty rupees was shortly afterwards unearthed. Parachan, who was arrested by ex-head constable Narraina Menon, at Olavanom amsham, while the former was taking his meals at his brother's wife's house, has inculpated two other Theers, for whose apprehension warrants have been issued. The Sub-Magistrate, Head Quarter Inspector, and Police Inspector are busy taking down the evidence of the prisoners. The box containing the precious stones has not been discovered. No clue has as yet been found out as to its whereabouts.—*Madras Times.*

A CIVIL SERVANT REPRIMANDED.

(*Pioneer.*)

OUR readers may remember a Fuller case on a reduced scale that occurred in the court of an Allahabad Magistrate some six months ago. Mr. Giles, C. S., an Assistant Magistrate, was engaged one morning in hearing a case in his court. Two persons, one of whom turned out to be a mukhtar, offended him by walking up to his table with their native shoes on. Mr. Giles resented this as a contempt of his court, and at once ordered them to stand in a corner of the court-room with their shoes on their heads. They remained in their corner under the charge of a constable for a few minutes, while Mr. Giles finished taking the evidence of the witness he had been engaged in hearing. They were then dismissed by the Assistant Magistrate with an admonition that it behoved them to be no less careful of etiquette in a court than they would be in their own houses, which they would not think of entering wearing their shoes; and they were reminded that respect to the bench required a native to remove his shoes from his feet on entering a court of justice, as it would expect an European to take off his hat under similar circumstances. The aggrieved mukhtar complained to the Allahabad High Court, representing that the treatment he had received was not only illegal, but "exceedingly objectionable, affecting his professional position, besides bringing him into contempt and disgrace." The High Court called on the Judge of Allahabad for an explanation of Mr. Giles' proceedings. The explanation, much to the effect we have given above, was duly received; and the Court resolved that while it in some degree mitigated the gravity of the charge, Mr. Gile was by his own admission guilty of serious misconduct calling for grave censure. His conduct was condemned as being puerile and offensive; but "inasmuch as the mukhtar had himself been guilty of some disrespect to the magistrate by entering his room, and walking up to his table with his shoes on, Mr. Giles might be spared the humiliation of a written apology, but should be reprimanded, and informed that the Court would hold it their duty to report to Government any repetition of similar conduct." The Chief Justice also in open court animadverted in strong terms on Mr. Giles' action, and addressing the mukhtar, who was present, informed him of the grave displeasure with which the court viewed the assistant Magistrate's proceedings, which it found nothing in his explanation to justify. The local Government concurred in the opinion of the High Court, and recorded orders that a severe reprimand should be administered to Mr. Giles on his return to duty—he had left India then on a year's sick leave—and that his promotion in the service should be stopped pending the result of future observation by his superiors of his temper and discretion in the discharge of his public duties. It was only in view of the disrespectful conduct of the mukhtiar in violating well-known rules on the shoe question and of Mr. Giles' youth and inexperience, that Sir G. Couper abstained from recommending suspension from his office, or other more severe measures. The drama ends by the announcement recently communicated that the Government of India approves and adopts the Lieutenant Governor's views of the case.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 22ND SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thibet, Commander C. H. Eastley, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 6 o'clock from Suez with the English mails of the 22nd September on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr D McKenzie	Miss M Myers
Col Carr	Mr McClintock
Mr F Scott	Mr Holmes
Miss Aspinall	Mrs Spitta
Col and Mrs Mayne	Capt Harence
Mrs and Miss C Braddon	Mr Comber
Mr and Mrs Wagstaff	Mr T Turner
Mr and Mrs Carr	Capt Drummond
Mrs A Watt	Mr Ball
Miss Hirsch	Mr M Wool
Mrs Withers	Mrs Borthwick and child
Mrs McGregor and child	Mr Horsfall
Mr Menzies	Mr Hastings
Miss Clark	Mr Somerville
Mr and Mrs Platts	Mr Lumly
Mrs E Myers	Mr Strelly.
Miss A Myers	

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs Drummond	Mr Bateman
Mr E J Moore	Mr Bayley.
Maj Burlton	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Erskine	Mr H W Bray
Mr Garlick	Mr Lyell
Capt Fletcher	Dr Smith
Mr Lawford	Mr Hills
Mr Hastings	Mr Moore
Mr O'Donnell	Capt and Mrs Dalrymple
Mr Forbes	Miss Lincoln.

FROM ADEN.

Mrs A Stewart	Mrs P R Rookey.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Sept. 22.)

AN armistice has been established between Turkey and Servia. It began on the 16th, and formally expires on Saturday next, Sept. 23. But it is believed that it will be prolonged. The armistice is exclusively ascribed to English influence with the Porte.

The Great Powers are busily engaged in discussing the terms of a permanent peace between Turkey and Servia, and also plans for the better government of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bulgaria, and Montenegro.

The Porte has addressed a memorandum to the Great Powers formally announcing its acceptance of their mediation. It is divided into two parts—the first treating of the war, and the second, of the means to be employed for preventing its recurrence.

Russia and Austria are said seriously to differ as to the relations which should be permanently established between Turkey and her provinces.

Italy is said to be prepared practically to assert her interest in the Eastern question.

In England meetings still continue to be held to protest against Turkish misrule. The two most important of them took place in the City on Monday and at Glasgow on Tuesday—the Duke of Argyll delivering a bitter invective against the Government at the latter.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lord Coleridge, and Mr. Gladstone have written letters on the subject of these demonstrations.

On Saturday last, Sept. 16, Sir Stafford Northcote delivered an address to the Conservative working men of Edinburgh on the policy of the Government and other matters, in which he dwelt upon the unintelligibility of foreign affairs to the masses, and announced the armistice.

On Wednesday, Sept. 20, Lord Beaconsfield made a speech at the annual dinner of the Buckinghamshire Agricultural Association, in which he explained his reasons for retirement from the House of Commons, traced the progress of events in the East, and indulged in much humorous invective against Mr. Gladstone.

The Buckinghamshire election took place yesterday—the candidates being, Mr. Carington in the Liberal, and Mr. Fremantle in the Conservative interest. But the constituency being a straggling one, the result is not yet known, though it is believed that Mr. Fremantle has been successful by a small majority.

Mr. Baring's report has been published, and confirms the general truth of the statements of the *Daily News*.

The Boers of the Transvaal Republic have been severely defeated by the Kaffirs; they are reported to be anxious for confederation with English colonies, and a British troopship is on its way to the Cape.

The Queen met with an accident a few days ago while out driving near Balmoral.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will shortly visit Glasgow.

There is to be a new Pan Anglican Synod in 1878.

In France there is a movement among the soldiers, due chiefly to the influence of M. de Mun, in favour of Ultramontanism, which is giving some apprehension.

On Wednesday, Sept. 20, the sixth anniversary of the breach of the Porta Pia was celebrated with great solemnity at Rome. The Pope also, who is said to be in excellent health, held a reception.

In Spain the "religious difficulty" continues. The advanced Republicans contend for the "equality of all religions." The Spanish Protestants insist upon their rights, and communications are passing between the English and Spanish Governments on the subject. The clergy insist on the suppression of all Protestant schools. Ex-Queen Isabella enters Madrid to-day.

William Roupell, convicted of forgery in 1863, and imprisoned since then, has been released on a ticket-of-leave.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lord Leven and Melville; Sir J. H. Burnett, Bart.; Sir H. Gordon, Bart.; Countess Poulett; Lieut. Col. J. W. Rickards, Mad. Ret.; Capt. J. Boalth, late 14th Hussars; J. R. D'Arcy, vice-consul at Dunkerque; J Hall, J.P. for Somerset; R. Taylor, late magistrate Brit. Kaffaria; C. Wilson Ceylon C.S.

LORD BEACONSFIELD ON THE EASTERN QUESTION AND MR. GLADSTONE.

LORD BEACONSFIELD made a speech at the dinner of the Central Bucks Agricultural Association on Wednesday, September 20th, in which he explained what the Government had done in reference to the affairs of Turkey, and he took the opportunity to deal severely with Mr. Gladstone for his pamphlet and political manœuvres. We make the following extracts from Lord Beaconsfield's speech:—

After alluding to matters of local interest Lord Beaconsfield said:—I can truly and frankly say that I believe there never was a Government in this country which had more difficult matters to deal with than the Government of the Queen at this moment. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord the Secretary of State, who on the part of the Government is now conducting negotiations, has to fulfil two most difficult tasks and accomplish two most important ends. He has at the same time to secure permanent British interests of the highest importance, and he has to secure the maintenance of peace in Europe. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, under ordinary circumstances a British Minister so placed, whatever might be his difficulties, would have the consolation of knowing that he was backed by the country. (Cheers.) It would be affectation for me to pretend that this is the position of Her Majesty's Government at this moment. Unquestionably, there is a large party, a large portion of Her Majesty's subjects, whose thoughts and sentiments are attracted and absorbed by other things than the maintenance of the permanent interests of this country or the maintenance of peace. (Cheers.) These are matters which require and are receiving the most earnest and constant attention of the Government. But, unhappily, a great portion of the people of this country, prompted by feelings which have drawn their attention to extraneous matters, have arrived at a conclusion which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, if carried into effect would alike be injurious to the permanent and important interests of England and fatal to any chance of preserving the peace of Europe. (Loud cheers.) Many years ago I remember saying in this town, or, if not in this town, certainly in this county—and it is an opinion which, as I feel, I have reapeated sometimes in addressing you—that the people of England are the most enthusiastic people in the world. There are others more excitable, but there are none so enthusiastic as the people of England. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, when enthusiasm is aroused upon a right object, one about which the country is clearly informed, and upon which, being so clearly informed, it can direct its energies to a practical end, that enthusiasm is the finest support which any Minister can possibly possess. (Hear.) And though it may not always be excited by an adequate cause, and often, or at least sometimes, may be directed to a result of questionable benefit to the country, still there is something of abstract or even absolute benefit in this national enthusiasm, because it is a sign of national vitality, and because the overmastering feeling which influences a great community—impolitic, perhaps, and founded upon erroneous *data*, but still aiming at generous and admirable objects—is a feeling which elevates a country. (Cheers.) The danger at such a moment is that designing politicians may take advantage of such sublime sentiments and may apply them for the furtherance of their sinister ends. (Great cheering.) I do not think there is any language which can denounce too strongly conduct of this description. (Renewed cheers.) He who at such a moment would avail himself of such a commanding sentiment in order to obtain his own individual ends, suggesting a course which he may know to be injurious to the interests of the country, and not favourable to the welfare of mankind, is a man whose conduct no language can too strongly condemn. He outrages the principle of patriotism, which is the soul of free communities. He does more—he influences in the most injurious manner the common welfare of humanity. (Cheers.) Such conduct, if it be pursued by any man at this moment, ought to be indignantly reprobated by the people of England (hear, hear); for, in the general havoc and ruin which it may bring about, it may, I think, be fairly described as worse than any of those Bulgarian atrocities which now occupy attention. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Beaconsfield then described what the Government had done up to the time when an armistice was proposed and continued as follows:—But Lord Derby, not only induced all the Powers to act with him in mediation; he obtained the most difficult thing in the world—an armistice (hear, hear), because Turkey naturally said, "We have been invaded in the most gross and outrageous manner; we have defended ourselves with vigour and success; we are now the winning party; and to ask us to grant an armistice when at the end of the armistice those whom we look upon as rebels will attack us with renovated energies is against all the principles and experience of that civilization of which you so much boast. Who can deny that that was a plea to be respectfully listened to? But Turkey said,—"We know the difficulties under which all the European States are labouring especially with the prejudices againts our Government. We are perfectly willing to grant peace to Servia on liberal and generous terms—nay, on terms which you shall yourselves decide. What we ask is, that when you demand an armistice you will at the same time let the principles of that peace be mentioned." Well, there were very great difficulties. You cannot do always that which is just or right. You must do that which on the whole you think is for the benefit of Europe and for the general advantage, I may say of human nature. (Cheers.) Lord Derby has exerted the influence of England on these points, and he has absolutely induced Turkey to agree to a virtual armistice—a suspension of arms without date and to leave the settlement of the terms of peace between Servia and Turkey to the decision of the six powers. (Cheers.) Now this is the Minister who does nothing. (Laughter.) I want to know what European Minister has done so much or has done it so efficiently. (Hear, hear.) I have tried to place before my friends here what is the real state of affairs. We have got a successful mediation and an effective armistice. (Cheers.) Now, what is the next step? Why, the next step is for Lord Derby on the part of the Government to recur exactly to the position which he occupied before the Servian War. What was that position? It was an attempt to settle with the concurrence of all the Powers of Europe the future relations that should subsist between the Christian subjects of the Porte and the Turkish Government. Why are we to be opposed, why are to be attacked, because such is our object, such our aim? The country in some of its exhibitions has completly out-Heroded the most extravagant conceptions. They tell us that nothing will satisfy them except the expulsion of the Turks from Europe and the institution of Slavonic Government—whether Imperial, Royal, or Republican, I am at loss to know. Now, Her Majesty's Government, and as I believe the Government of every country, are perfectly aware that if such plans are attempted to be carried into effect we shall be landed in a European War of no slight duration. I throw aside for the moment all philanthropic, all moral, all abstract opinions of any kind; but I say this—that it being the opinion, not only of Her Majesty's Government, but of all Governments, that these schemes are impossible and can only lead to a great war, is it the wish of my friends who are here present, or of any sensible men in any place assembled, that that is the course which we ought to take? Can we do more than act with the other Powers on the avowed basis laid down by Lord Derby—namely, that we should now proceed to consider the establishment of satisfactory relations between the Porte and its Christian subjects, and to lay down also the general principles upon which that settlement can be founded. Is it wiser that we should allow the Government to go on and to carry, if they can, these plans into effect or not? That is really the question for England to consider. (Hear hear.) And I have further to tell you this. As far as I can form an opinion, there is a sincere desire on the part of all the Great Powers at this moment at once, and without any unnecessary waste of time, to come to general conclusions upon the subject, and the principles of the English settlement are principles which in my mind are favoured by the other Powers. What more can you want? (Cheers.) Really, these gentlemen who propose such wild schemes as driving a great and numerous race from Europe and founding Governments of an independent character should, I think, take example from a distinguished man of the day, whose conduct and opinions influence all—I mean Mr. Gladstone himself. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Gladstone wrote a pamphlet one day. (Much laughter.) I am not going to say that the time will come when Mr. Gladstone will regret that he wrote that pamphlet because I have written pamphlets, and I regret at any rate that I have written them. (Renewed laughter.) He wrote a pamphlet in which he admirably describes and absolutely denounces the Turkish race as a brutal race, who are not adapted to our climate, and who ought to be expelled from Europe. Well, two or three days afterwards, Mr. Gladstone on reflection—because humanitarian politicians do not always look before they leap (laughter)—feeling that he had made a mistake, in a magnanimous manner said he did not mean the expulsion of the Turkish nation, but only the expulsion of the Turkish Ministers. Well, I myself have no doubt that Mr. Gladstone did not mean the expulsion of the Turkish nation, but with regard to the explusion of the Ministers, I doubt whether they are Turks whom he wishes to expel. (Laughter.) Let others follow Mr. Gladstone's example and recall any preposterous notion they may have had that you can suddenly turn all the Turks out of Europe. Sending a million Moors and Jews out of Spain a good many years ago so convulsed that nation that it has never recovered itself, and Europe suffers even at this moment from that act. I am quite convinced that Mr. Gladstone, on reflection, never intended anything of the kind. If he had gone to the House of Commons and proposed to the House of Commons and to the speaker to attend Greenwich Fair and to go to the top of Greenwich hill and all roll down to the bottom, I declare he would not have proposed anything more absurdly incongruous. (Loud laughter) Now, gentlemen, I have ten thousand apologies to make to you (cries of "No, no") I have not said half I could have said, not to vindicate the Government, for that is not my object, but to set matters right in the public mind, and that is or should be the object of every public man. You are responsible to the country for my having made this speech. I came here for a little relaxation. (Laughter.) I thought I should see some old friends whom I much love, and with whom I have spent a good many jolly hours at the meetings of the Bucks Society of Agriculture. I am told—and I should not have noticed the circumstance had it not been for the allusion made to it by my excellent friend the Archdeacon of Bucks—I am told that something very important is going to happen to-morrow. (Laughter.) I expected to meet both candidates here. I have known them both for a good many years, and the youngest, I may say, I have nursed upon my lap. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) I know what they must feel at this moment, for although by the confidence of Her Majesty I now live in a serener atmosphere, I know something of contested elections. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) Some 20 of them have been my lot in life, and at more than a dozen have I stood upon the proud hustings of the county of Buckingham. (Cheers.) What must we do in these circumstances in order to keep that admirable impartiality which your excellent chairman has instilled into us? In old days you know it was the Buckinghamshire wish that the best man should win. (Applause). Well, gentlemen, I think we may all agree upon that (hear); but I think there is something else in which we may also be of accord. You know that at the end of the races—if any of you go to races—there is such a thing as a "Consolation Scramble." (Laughter.) I propose, therefore, that any friend of mine who loses to-morrow will accept my invitation now to dine with us next year. (Renewed laughter and cheers, amid which the noble earl resumed his seat.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The *Times* has received the following letter from Mr. Gladstone, dated Hawarden Castle, Sept. 14 :—

“ The speeches of Lord Derby at the Foreign Office on Monday undoubtedly constitute a Ministerial manifesto, and, after the part I have taken in the endeavour to provoke such a declaration, it may not be unwarrantable if I endeavour to sum up its effect and to estimate its value.

“ The speeches deal, and deal, in my judgment, frankly with the past and with the future, with charges or supposed charges, against the Government, and with its intentions. The journals which support the policy of Turkey are naturally delighted with them, and exult in any disposition which may have been shown elsewhere to put upon them the most favourable construction. In my opinion they afford ample shelter (which is also fair notice) for a policy identical in spirit with that hitherto pursued. It becomes, then, the duty of the people to consider whether that policy has been satisfactory or not. Lord Derby is now, at least, chargeable with no undue reserve. His words, as reported by *The Times*, are as follow :—‘ I shall only say that we do not come before the country, and we shall not come before Parliament, in the position of persons who have anything to unsay that we have said in the past, or anything to regret in what we have done.’

“ It appears to me that Lord Derby replies in these discourses to some charges that have not been made, and passes by those that have. I now give a summary of the real accusations, as I understand them, and of the conduct in which Lord Derby thus states the intention of the Government to persevere. They are these :—

“ 1. That Ministers have not recognized the rights and the obligations of this country, together with the other Powers of Europe, towards the subjects, and especially the Christian subjects, of the Sultan, growing out of the Crimean War and the Peace of 1856.

“ 2. That they have not maintained, but rather have impeded, the concert of Europe in regard to Turkey, by which concert alone there is a reasonable hope of arriving at a proper settlement.

“ 3. That they have overthrown the plans of other States without proposing any in their stead ; and have thereby precipitated a disastrous war which it might have been possible to prevent or postpone.

“ 4. That by sending a squadron to Besika Bay without explanation, by raising that squadron progressively, after the occurrence of the worst Bulgarian outrages, to the character and force of a fleet, and by withholding all information concerning the intention of these measures until the date of July 14, they have, in fact, whatever the intention may have been, afforded moral, and virtually also material, support to the Ottoman Government at the period of its most flagrant guilt and crime, and this in opposition to the general sense of Europe.

“ 5. That by their singular and unexplained delays in asking and obtaining information, they have retarded that knowledge in the United Kingdom of the Bulgarian outrages which it was of the utmost importance to justice and humanity that they should explain.

“ 6. That in their limited state of information they made gratuitous declarations in answer to questions put in Parliament, such as tended to cast discredit upon statements which had then been made, and which have since been corroborated by further and generally sufficient evidence, and to convey an untrue idea of the outrages perpetrated in Bulgaria, and of the comparative character and conduct of the governing power on one side, and of the inhabitants of the Province on the other.

“ 7. That now, nearly five months after the date of the outbreak, we still remain without any adequate statement of any portion of the facts from any responsible British authority.

“ 8. That only so lately as on the 8th of August Her Majesty's Government addressed to Sir H. Elliot a letter desiring him to make known to the Porte the feeling of horror excited in them and in the people by the ‘ statements received’ of the Bulgarian outrages, and that down to the present time, so far as we know, they have never charged upon the Turkish Government any guilt in respect of those outrages.

“ So much for the past. I will only make a single further remark ; it relates to the Report of Mr. Baring : It has been stated that he has conducted his inquiries in company with official persons representing the Turkish Government. In so far as this has been done, it will sadly impair the value of his results. I have had experience in this matter, 26 years ago. In Naples at that time it would have been impossible to obtain true evidence in the presence of agents of the Government. Much more now, under the savage tyranny that rages in Bulgaria. Fairness may require that the information obtained be submitted to the inculpated Government before other use is made of it, but cannot require that we should poison the stream at the fountain head.

“ I now come to Lord Derby's views of the Turkish Government and of the policy to be followed. I collect them from the two speeches, as follows :—

“ 1. It appears to be stated by Lord Derby that if the Turks can count upon our support or that of others they are sure to behave well ; but if they believe all Europe to be against them, then they will break out into excesses.

“ 2. That we have no responsibility beyond the other Powers of Europe for the conduct of Turkey, although it was we who, in concert with France, took away the right previously enjoyed by Russia to protect the Christian subjects, and although it would be most unfair to expect France at the present moment to charge herself with special duties or cares.

“ 3. That unlimited doses of protest and remonstrance are the proper mode of discharging our duty at Constantinople ; and Lord Derby assures us that for one (disregarded) remonstrance recorded in the Blue-books, Sir Henry Elliot made a dozen (disregarded) remonstrances which are not so recorded.

“ 4. That no one at Constantinople either dictated or encouraged the outrages in Bulgaria—that is to say, the Turkish Government only denied them, suppressed the papers that told of them, promoted three at the least of the miscreants who ordered and superintended them, and sent a man (Selim) to inquire into them, who, as we now learn, put to the torture those Bulgarian witnesses who would not give such evidence as he desired.

“ 5. That the evils which have occurred are, says Lord Derby, ‘ due rather to the weakness than to the will of the Turkish Government.’

“ 6. That it is absurd to suppose Lord Beaconsfield the Sultan, or Lord Derby the Grand Vizier, and to cherish expectations accordingly. Why, then, did Lord Beaconsfield say on the 17th of July that the Government was constantly communicating, he ‘ would not say remonstrating, with the Turkish Government,’ for ‘ the Turkish Government was most anxious to be guided by the advice of the British Ambassador.’ ”

“ 7. That the policy of the Government has been the policy of the last 50 or 60 years. I contest this assertion ; and I ask how then does it happen that all the connexions of Lord Palmerston, and that every public man of the day who has taken part heretofore in the Eastern Question and is responsible for the earlier policy, has dissented from the policy of the present Government, including Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who agrees with them in politics.

“ 8. Lord Derby menaces us with the rule of Russia in Constantinople. I reply that more has been done by the policy of this year to bring Russia to Constantinople than at any former period ; and that the way to keep her out of it is to give to the local populations liberties which (as has been proved in Roumania) they will value, and the means of tolerable government.

“ 9. That the Government are not hostile ‘ in principle’ to the further extension of such constitutional changes in Turkey ‘ as circumstances admit of.’ Not hostile in principle. What are they in practice ? What single act have they done to restrain abuse, or introduce liberty in Turkey beyond disregarded and now idle remonstrances ? Let any one who wishes to estimate the views of the British Government (and we now know they have not changed) on local self-government, read No. 497 and No. 493 of the Papers Turkey No. 3, and observe the evident sympathy with which Lord Derby details every difficulty raised by Austria in the way of such a system.

10. That Lord Derby ‘ never will be guilty of the quackery of putting his name to a scheme which he believes in his conscience will not work. I hope not. But why is this truism introduced here, and now ? It is the case of the Berlin Memorandum over again. To oppose and frustrate the proposals of others—put forward nothing in their place ourselves.

“ 11. That as to an armistice and a peace, the Powers are agreed in desiring to have them ‘ as soon as may be.’ But of agreement in their views of a just peace there is not a word. Nor can there well be until the British Government has undergone a conversion which is still in the future.

“ 12. That we ought not to encourage hostility against the whole Turkish race and Mahomedan peoples. Agreed.

“ 13. That we are much more disinterested and philanthropic than the other Powers, or some of them. So we always say : I am not aware that others always say it of us.

“ 14. That Turkey will listen to the voice of united Europe—The most valuable proposition to my mind, in the two speeches.

“ 15. That offenders should be punished, and that the Bulgarians are entitled to reparation.

“ Reparation in the main is impossible ; and about punishment there is this difficulty—that we shall have no means of knowing whether it is just. With the Porte, as was demonstrated last May in the Salonica cases, it is not a question of justice, but of pressure. Under sufficient pressure they will punish any number of persons, of any quality and to any extent. We are now told they are going to punish some of those wretches whom they promoted for the outrages. I can believe it. They hear the incipient howling of the storm, and they appreciate it better, I must say, than some nearer home. I am fearful of an over-pressure for vengeance, and on this account I have said little of that subject in what I have published. If Turkey is to continue to administer the Government of Bulgaria, I can understand the cry for vengeance on a large scale with a view to example. What we really want is effectual prevention.

“ 16. On this capital subject Lord Derby says, ‘ We have a right to claim security against similar outrages for the future.’

“ Will this crowning declaration satisfy the nation ? ‘ Security against similar outrages ;’ what security ? Read in connection with what precedes, with the objections taken to local independence, with the reserve as to all the principles of future policy, and with the insinuations against foreign politicians and foreign Powers, I am compelled to say the meaning of the phrase is clear enough. It means more promises and more firmans, to be followed by more protests and more remonstrances. More of ‘ You will represent to the Porte ;’ ‘ You will urge upon the Porte !’ You will press strongly upon the Porte all the lessons which we know it to be radically incapable not so much of learning as of putting into practice.

“ In the present most critical circumstances it is time to protest against these protests, and to remonstrate against these remonstrances, which are in serious danger of degenerating into a system no better than an organized imposture on the nations of Europe. As well remonstrate with a pestilence or a flood. The time has come for saying, *you must.* Let Europe define carefully what is just, and then enact it ; and let Great Britain be the guide of the chariot of Europe, and no longer the drag upon the wheel. The nation has shown its desire, but has yet to show that its desire is its will, and that it shall be done.

“ When I published ten days ago, it was my hope that the mind of the Government might receive the requisite impulse from the national movement without involving any other aid than that of its assembled wisdom. This hope has disappeared ; and I now cordially follow Lord Hartington in the judgment he has given—that the circumstances of the time demand the early reassembling of Parliament.”

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(*Times*, Sept. 22.)

The annual Report of Mr. Juland Danvers, Government Director of the Indian Railway Companies, has just been issued by the authority of the Secretary of State for India, and from it the condition of the Indian Railways may be gathered, up to the end of the first quarter of the current year. The present Report derives unusual interest from the fact that Mr. Danvers has recently returned from a tour throughout India, and in it records the result of the observations made by him personally during his inspection. Before discussing this portion of the Report, however, it may not be uninteresting to refer briefly to the general position of railway undertakings in our Indian territories. Up to the present time there has been spent a total guaranteed capital of about 94 millions sterling, at the cost of which a length of 5,694 miles has been opened to traffic, while 505 more are under construction. The direct State outlay has meanwhile amounted to 12 millions, for which 803 miles have been opened, while 2,413 more have been sanctioned. The principal additions to the length of open railway made during 1875 were in the Punjab, 62 miles of the temporary narrow-gauge line from Lahore to Wazirabad, which will eventually be replaced by a permanent one on the broad gauge now being constructed by the side of it ; and in Madras, the extension of the South Indian Railway for 97 miles from Trichonopoly to Tuticorin ; while in Rajputana further portions of the State line from Agra to Nusserabad, and of Holkar's line from Indore to Khundwa, were completed. A short narrow-gauge line of 30 miles from Mutthra to Hathras was constructed at the expense of the local revenues ; and on the Oude and Rohilkund line the important bridge across the Ganges at Cawnpore, which connects the Oude system with the East Indian Railway, was finished. To test the strength of this bridge, a complete battery of Artillery and two squadrons of Cavalry, together with elephants and camels, crossed and re-crossed it before it was opened to the public.

As we have said, the chief interest of the present Report is due to the personal inspection of the Government Director, who visited India with the object of studying on the spot the important interests with which he has to deal. It is curious to note how little we in England realize the magnitude of our Indian possessions. Mr. Danvers has for years been acquainted with every detail of the railway system of that country, yet he records his surprise, or even astonishment, when he was actually brought face to face with the routes which he had hitherto only considered on paper. “ It is difficult,” he says, “ to understand Indian distances until they are felt. In those days”—he is contrasting the present with the past—“ weeks were occupied in traversing the plains between the military cantonment or civil station in Central or Upper India and the seaport or the nearest hill sanitarium. Even now, when we see on a map two places on opposite sides of the continent linked together by the railroad, we are apt to forget that two or three nights, as well as days, are spent on the journey.” When we remember that a night's journey into Scotland is felt to be an exceptionally fatiguing undertaking, we may be in a position to compare our home experiences with those of our friends in the East who, when moving from one Presidency town to another, congratulate themselves if they arrive at their destination after 70 or 80 hours of incessant travelling. Mr. Danvers gives another striking example, which, though not immediately connected with railways, may send a thrill through the nerves of our engineers, who are at their wits' end to discover the best means of relieving the crowded traffic over London-bridge. “ When,” he writes, “ we heard of grain being carried across the river Ganges at Patna to the opposite side by ferry-boats, few of us knew that these boats had to go round a distance of 30 miles.” The almost interminable stretches of sand, divided by a few slender threads of water along which boatmen are tediously tracking against stream in order to obtain what London watermen call a good “ fetch,” form one of the most characteristic features during the hot weather in an Indian river landscape ; while in the rains these narrow threads swell out into a perfect ocean, the opposite shores of which are almost below the horizon ; and over this wide waste of water, far as the eye can reach, the river rushes along with such impetuosity that if a boat be launched from the hither shore it will be literally many days before it can reach the point on the further bank which lies in a line with its starting-place.

The Prince of Wales, with the exception of the return journeys on the occasion of his trip from Bombay to Poonah and Baroda, from Delhi to Wazirabad, and from Agra to Bhurtpoor, and again to Jeypore, never retraversed the same ground. Yet the distance over which his Royal Highness was carried by rail in the course of his Indian tour was no less than 4,829 miles. Such figures prepare us to contrast the present facilities for locomotion with those which were within the reach of Indian travellers but a short time back, and prominently placed before us the changes which have been brought about by railways in less than one generation. Mr. Danvers, who in a brief tour traversed India nearly throughout its length and breadth, thus epitomizes the various localities of interest which, thanks to modern science, he was enabled to visit in the course of what must have been, despite its hurried nature, a pleasant holiday. Speaking of the change which has been produced in India by steam power, he writes that it cannot be better illustrated than by the fact that, within the time which 40 years ago it would have taken to communicate by letter between London and Calcutta, he was enabled to go to India and back, and to traverse the length and breadth, of the land, from Tuticorin and Beypore, in the south to Mooltan and Jhelum, in the north ; visiting on his way most of the important cities, including Madura-Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Poonah, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Jubbulpore, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, Delhi, Ajmere, and Lahore ; remaining several days at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay ; stopping to view the new and rising industries of the country, such as the coal mines of Wurrora, Mopani, and Kurhurballi, the iron-works of Raneegunge, and the factories at Bombay, Surat, Broach, and Calcutta, and mounting several hill stations and sanitariums. Certainly Mr. Danvers did not let the grass grow under his feet, but the possibility of his having accomplished such a journey in so short a time shows the wonderful progress of Indian railways within a period which to many of us seems but since yesterday. The first section of the first line from Calcutta was opened in the cold weather of 1854-5, the terrible first winter in which our Army lay before Sebastopol. It is sometimes difficult to realise that this was more than 20 years ago.

Mr. Danvers bears a well-merited tribute to the character of the work which has been done by the civil engineer in India. He had to contend against the forces of nature to a far greater extent than is the case in this island. Often with poor materials and inferior labour at his command, he had to meet the dangers of exposure to a burning sun by day and malarious vapour by night. Many broke down, but their places were immediately filled by others, and the result is exhibited in the thousands of miles of railroad which thread their way over mountain passes, cut through thick jungle and span huge and uncertain rivers. It is in these huge and uncertain rivers that the engineer finds his greatest obstacles in India. It is just this uncertainty of Indian rivers which renders it so difficult to grapple with them. The early poetry of the Hindoos tells us of stately cities carrying on a vast shipping commerce on the banks of a noble stream, which has vanished from the face of the earth. “ *Perierunt etiam ruinæ.*” The explorer, in the midst of a pathless desert, traces in few barren sand hills all that remains to point out the site of the busy wharves of those old Aryans. It is well known that the Oxus originally emptied its waters into the Caspian Sea. So lately as 1856 the Hoang Ho, which had flowed into the Yellow Sea, was diverted from its former course and found a new outlet in the Pechili Gulf. And this inconstancy of Asiatic rivers is on a smaller scale, but with greater frequency, the bewilderment of the Indian engineer. Instances have been known where a bridge which, with much labour and at much expense, had been built across a raging torrent has at the conclusion of the rainy season been found comfortably situated in a dry field more than a mile distant from the smiling stream to span which it had been constructed. It is on record in our Courts that an unhappy landholder has applied for redress the following puzzling circumstances :—His freehold was described as being a triangle bounded by the river on the base, and on the two sides by the lands of A and B, which marched together till they reached the apex of the triangle. A sudden change in the course of the stream entirely obliterated the triangle. The old bed was left dry, and the river now washed the estates of A and B as far as their junction at the apex. Nor could the wretched proprietor whose holding had vanished neither into the earth nor into the water, but into thin air, claim compensation on the opposite shore ; for D, who their ruled supreme, produced his title-deeds, from which it was manifest that his property extended to the river bank. With streams that play such vagaries as these the railway engineer in India has to deal. During the rainy season of 1875 the large bridges on the Northern lines remained unaffected, showing, it is hoped, that the protective works had rendered them safe ; but both on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway near Jubbulpore, and on the Punjab and Delhi line, portions of the permanent way, as well as culverts and small bridges, were destroyed by floods. The most formidable injury was sustained by the Eastern Bengal Railway, at its northern terminus, at Goalundo.

Mr. Danvers, while highly eulogizing the progress of railway extension throughout India generally, complains that two Provinces in British territory are still beyond the reach of its beneficent influence, although with the help of the navigable rivers running through them, they might be brought, without much expense, into regular communication by steam with the rest of India. These two Provinces are Assam and Cachar. The nearest point to which railway communication has been opened in their direction is Goalundo. The Brahmapootra, says Mr. Danvers, passes this terminus in its course from Dibroogurh, the capital of Assam to Calcutta. Nevertheless, Dibroogurh is as distant in point of time from Calcutta as Bombay is from London. Mr. Danvers suggests the necessity of a regular and expeditious line of steamers to work in communication with the railway ; but, while fully admitting the advantages of establishing such a river flotilla, we think that attention should not be diverted from the urgent need of a railway, for which more than one line has already been surveyed, without any serious obstacle being met with. The only difficulty is to be found at Goalundo, where, in any circumstances, a break in the communication is proposed. A few words in reference to this station will illustrate what we have already said regarding the little reliance to be placed on Indian rivers. This place, which is the terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway, stands, or rather stood, upon the banks of the Ganges, a short distance below the junction of that mighty river with the only less mighty Brahmaputra. Our readers may remember that last year the station was considered in extreme danger, but that it escaped, owing to an artificial spur which was thrown out just above the spot in order to protect it from the undermining wash of the river in flood. Although the threatened attack was most alarming, the works undertaken to counteract it were such as to inspire confidence. The spur was carried out to a distance of 500ft., and the experience of the floods of 1874 was so satisfactory that all fear was abandoned. Some trifling alterations in the shape of the spur and some additions to its strength were held to be all that was necessary to insure the safety of the station. Nevertheless, during the rains of 1875 the eroding action of the two great rivers was such as to cause grave apprehension for the safety of the works at Goalundo. On the 17th of August the demolition of the station was ordered in anticipation of the early collapse of the protective pier. The buildings were removed, and the inhabitants sent further away from the river. They were saved ; but on the 23d the embankment was cut through by the water, and within five days the spur had disappeared and the land on which the station had stood was completely washed away. When Mr. Danvers visited the place in the cold weather, the season when the river is low, he could see, about half a mile from the bank on which he stood, what appeared to be a small rock rising out of the water. This was all that remained of the great spur. Between it and the shore the depth of water was about 30 feet over the spot on which last year stood the station of Goalundo, and steamers were loading and unloading within a couple of yards of the newly-formed river bank. On the Bombay and Baroda line, a bridge near Ahmedabad, 1,125 feet long, and consisting of 18 spans, was washed away by the floods of last season. Within the last few days we learn that the great bridge over the Nerbudda, on the same line, has succumbed to the swollen river. The readiness with which the engineering department meets such emergencies is well shown by the fact that at Ahmedabad a new bridge to replace the former one, but on a higher level, was commenced in December, and opened for traffic on the 19th of May.

Among the benefits resulting from the visit of the Prince of Wales to India is to be included a large increase in the receipts of the railway companies. By this is implied, not merely the temporary augmentation of the passenger traffic owing to the crowds which flocked to gaze on his Royal Highness or to take part in the rejoicing with which his arrival was welcomed, but a permanent stimulus given to the popularity of this means of locomotion among the natives who previously reluctant to use the railways, but obliged to do so on this occasion, now gladly avail themselves of the advantages of a mode of conveyance of which the experience of that time has taught them the convenience.

Mr. Danvers found that everywhere the authorities were very desirous of securing the comfort and proper treatment of the native travellers. Crowding and rough handling may occasionally be witnessed, but the former is often unavoidable, and is aggravated by the quantity of bundles, to say nothing of children, which the women carry about with them. It will be seen that Mr. Danvers himself is slightly affected by the impatience which Europeans are supposed to feel towards ineradicable Indian customs. The women not only cannot be induced to discard their bundles, but they persist in sticking to their babies. It must be admitted, however, that the latter do swarm to a most unreasonable extent ; while the whole of the household bedding and of the *batterie de cuisine* invariably forms a portion of an Indian passenger's “ personal luggage.” Mr. Danivers adds, that any one acquainted with the conversational powers of the lower classes of the natives of India will admit to be thoroughly true, “ the rough handling appears to be worse than it really is through the excited and violent gesticulations of the native police and porters. ”

Some very imporant experiments as to the facility of transporting troops were conducted by order of the Commander-in-Chief. A squadron of the 10th Hussars, 123 horses, and 68 grass-cutters' ponies with baggage, camp equppage, ammuntion, doolies, &c, fully equipped for field service, were embarked, and the train ready to start in 39 minutes. The train was then moved across the Jumna, where the waggons were disconnected, and the horses and men were out and ranged along the railway bank in 28 minutes. Re-embarking was accomplished in 32 minutes, and disembarcation on the return of the train in 27 minutes. Another experiment was made with an Armstrong battery. Three 40-pounder guns, two 8 inch and two 5½-inch mortars with seven waggons, two store carts, 134 bullocks, camp equippage, baggage, &c., fully equipped for active service, were embarked and ready to move in 40 minutes. The train was taken to a distance of ten miles, where the guns and bullocks were disembarked, the first gun being brought into action in eight minutes, the second in 13 minutes, and the third in 24. These three guns were replaced in the train in 12½ minutes. These achievements are not the least worthy of mention in a Report on our Railways in India. The glorious triumphs of our civil engineers are apparent to all who have followed their labours during the last quarter of a century, and we can but briefly refer to them in these columns ; but till the dawn of the millennium, we must acknowledge that in India, no less than in Europe, the civil engineers must provide facilities for their military *confreres* if England is to maintain the place she has won.

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OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FIRST EDITION.

(*Athenæum.*)

THROUGH the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of “ Maclean's Guide to Bombay,” the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette*. We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(*Saturday Review.*)

MR. MACLEAN, of the *Bombay Gazette*, has succeeded in putting a very complete and useful account of the capital and chief seaport of Western India into a handy little volume, which also contains an official and mercantile directory. Besides the usual geographical details, he gives some interesting sketches of the history of “ the island,” the motley character of the population, and native festivals and customs.

(*Scotsman.*)

“ MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY” is worthy of the city which boasts that it stands second in population in the British Empire. Written for the most part by the accomplished Indian journalist whose name it bears, it displays at once a fullness of knowledge which stamps it with authority, and a literary finish which makes it exceedingly readable. The historical part is especially valuable, and has more than a local interest. During the last dozen years the “ commercial capital of India,” as Bombay is rightly called, has made enormous strides. Its progress has not been so much impeded as might be supposed by the terrible financial catastrophe of 1865. The construction of a grand series of public buildings, “ unrivalled in any city in Asia,” has gone on since then without interruption and is now on the eve of completion. Prominent amongst these improvements is a Sailors' Home, raised in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, at the expense of the predecessor of the recently-deposed Gaekwar. The same Prince of Baroda gave Bombay a superb statue of the Queen, of which the inhabitants are justly proud. In municipal improvements of a less showy but more beneficial character the city has been singularly active, and it is worthy of note that half the members of the Municipal Corporation are now elected by the ratepayers. *Maclean's Guide*, issuing as it does from an Indian press, deserves a word of praise for its typography and “ get up.”

(*Graphic.*)

UNDER the unassuming title of a “ GUIDE TO BOMBAY” (*Bombay Gazette* Office), Mr. Maclean presents us, in addition to the usual description of public buildings and institutions, street and official directories, &c., with a capital condensed history of the island city and the Presidency since the first fell into English hands, some spirited sketches of Native festivals, and of excursions to the curious scenery and fashionable *sanatoria* of the neighbourhood, and exhaustive tabular returns of trade, industry, and population. The extent to which Bombay, after recovery from the terrible crises of '66, is now manufacturing cotton for itself, and competing with Manchester for the supply of India, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the recent changes in the commercial relations of England and the East.

(*Manchester Courier.*)

THIS volume is interesting, in the first place, as a very creditable specimen of Anglo-Indian typography and book-binding. In outward appearance, in printing, and in the character of the maps by which it is illustrated, Mr. Maclean's book will compare favourably with a Bradshaw or a Baedeker. The author, or “ compiler,” as he modestly styles himself, is a journalist whose reputation—at least among the members of his own profession—already extends beyond the limits of our Indian empire, and he has brought to the present work an amount of intelligence much greater than that which is frequently bestowed upon the compilation of guide books. A great part of the volume is occupied by a well-written geographical and historical sketch of the Presidency of Bombay, in which the writer has evidently spared no pains in his endeavour to secure accuracy of statement. Then there is a chapter on trade and industry which ought to be useful to all whose business is commercially related to India ; while a subsequent one on Government and revenue, will serve, to some extent, as a key to the frequently unintelligible Indian financial discussions in Parliament. The descriptions of the city of Bombay, of the native festivals held there, and of the interesting excursions which can be made in the neighbourhood are all graphically written ; while the practical value of the volume to business men is very much enhanced by the addition of a Bombay directory.

(*The Geographical Magazine.*)

MR. MACLEAN has succeeded in producing an excellent guide book, all of accurate and well-digested information, in a most convenient form. The first part is devoted to the geography and history of the Presidency, to the population, the trade and industry, the Government and revenue, a description of the city of Bombay and of native festivals, and lastly there is a chapter on excursions from Bombay, including the caves of Elephanta and Karli, Mahableshwar, Matheran, Bassein and the Vehar Lake. The second part contains a civil, military, and mercantile directory.

The historical portion is particularly well written ; as it required no slight literary skill to condense such a mass of material into so small a compass, and yet maintain the interest of the narrative. This has been successfully done. The account of the trade and industry of Bombay also forms a most valuable chapter, containing full details respecting the rise and present condition of the cotton manufacturing industry. *Maclean's Guide* will henceforward be the standard guide-book for Bombay, and no doubt improvements will be introduced into future editions. The present edition contains a map of Bombay reduced from Colonel Laughton's admirable survey, and a map of India coloured according to political divisions, and showing lines of railways, telegraphs and dawk routes.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

As a *Guide*, to the city the publication is admirable.

(*Poona Observer.*)

SUCH a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A BOOK which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to “ spot” in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(*Englishman.*)

IT may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a “Bombay Guide” he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that any one can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of “ Maclean's Guide to Bombay.” It is a well bound volume and contains a variety of information of the past and present history of Bombay and incidentally of other parts of India. Beginning with its Geography we have its detailed history, from the time of the accession of Bombay to the British Crown, the growth and condition of its population, its Government and Revenue, and a description of the city of Bombay. A map of India and of the city of Bombay are affixed. The Guide would be very useful to a stranger in Bombay, and even to a resident of long standing it has many interesting and instructive things to tell.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

WE have found “ Maclean's Guide to Bombay ” one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting ; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book, which contains it, will take a permanent place as a “ Guide to Bombay.” The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive “ Guide to Bombay” itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(*Indian Statesman, Bombay.*)

SELDOM have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon ; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great “ special” we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay ; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr. Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures ; and his “ Guide to Bombay” will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as “ the standard ‘ Guide to Bombay.’ ” It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the “ Guide to Bombay ” is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble ; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

THIS is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and in literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he gives from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company “ for an annual rent of £10 in gold.”

Mr. Maclean hopes that his book “ will take rank as the standard Guide to Bombay,” and this hope, we think, will be realised.

Terms for Advertisements in the SECOND EDITION of the GUIDE may be learnt on application to the Manager, “ Bombay Gazette” Office.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.:
BOMBAY : 6, Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA : 2, Chowringhee Road.
Agency Camp Deolali :—KHURSEDJI DOSSABHAI.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

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Fire Premiums for 1852..........£ 76,925
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POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms ; Coals on the bunders also covered.

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Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1875.

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	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
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THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	2,000,000
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For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
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THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE COMPANY IN INDIA

New Business (European and Native) Increasing
At the Rate of 200 per cent. per annum.

Rates from 19 to 103 per cent. LOWER than those of any other Company.

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Funds invested in Government Securities only and remain in India.

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For Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal of above Companies apply to

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NOTICES.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies :—

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns. Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION,
Sold by all Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands have been annually restored to health, when every other medicine has failed. Their vast superiority over everything else in the cure of the above complaints is universally acknowledged, and the extraordinary demand for them ever since their first introduction is without precedent. In no instance have they ever been known to fail, or produce those dangerous symptoms so often resulting from copaiba, cubebs, turpentine, and other medicines usually resorted to. They require neither confinement nor change of diet, and may be considered the only safe efficacious remedy for all stages of those disorders for which they are recommended.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend. They do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable ; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility, they will be found of unexampled efficacy ; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

The most astounding Cures are daily being effected in cases of Nervous Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Langour, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, Harassing Dreams, &c. &c., by

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

RENOWNED throughout the world as the only medicine which is always to be relied on in such cases. It is extremely pleasant to take, and no one need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated Females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this Life-reviving Tonic for one month, and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances, &c., without any beneficial result are earnestly recommended to make for trial of this medicine, which being concocted on the highest scientific principles, invariably succeeds. The great success attendant on this wonderful discovery has led to a host of humble and worthless imitations. The genuine has the words “ Walter De Roos, London,” printed in white letters on the Government Stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Price 11s. and 33s. per Bottle. Sold by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, and all the principal Merchants in India.

INSSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.

With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

WITH PROFITS.		WITHOUT POFITS.	
Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.
20	27 10 8	20	24 15 8
25	29 0 4	25	26 3
30	31 0 8	30	28 1 0
35	34 5 8	35	31 1 0
40	39 3 4	40	35 7 4
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 4
50	52 11 4	50	47 11
55	63 11 4	55	57 10 8

*** The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL,
£500,000, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE,
34, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

The last Meeting of Shareholders in London on the 8th August was most satisfactory, as also was the Report of the Committee of Investigation and the Directors' Report.

From subscribed capital there remains in hand untouched a remunerative sum of £118,215. Of this over £72,000 is invested in Consols, Indian Security, &c.

On the 31st December last the liability existing upon claims, present or future, was, according to Dr. Farr, £83,236-15-1. To meet this liability the sum in hand, from premiums invested in Consols or Indian Government Security, was £90,725 and in addition to this EXISTING FUND there was the Guarantee of £47,349 reserved from the subscribed capital, and invested in the Trustees' names in Consols.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
IN FIVE DIFFERENT FORMS.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
AFTER 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARS.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS.
Of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Times* :—“ Contrasting this Plan of Life Insurance with that heretofore in operation, it will be found that Insurers enjoy *privileges of a most valuable character ; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.*”

The *Post Magazine* :—“ We have from time to time expressed our approval of the principles upon which the *Positive* Company has been founded, and that the public has coincided in that approval the report very clearly indicates.

“ Life Assurance is a very profitable business, and an office which furnishes the best known security, and at the same time give the best terms, will ultimately command the largest business. The *Positive*, therefore, whilst foregoing the dishonest profits arising from forfeitures, expects to receive the certain reward of fair dealing—numerous and extensive transactions.”

The *Globe* :—“ At all events, under the plan of the ‘ Positive Company,’ the assured need feel no apprehension for the security of the principal sum they have provided for their families, or for the loss of the Premiums already paid if they are unable to continue their payments.”

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word “ Positive” is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a “ positive” negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a “ payment” to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a “ deposit” belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a POSITIVE NOTE, free from all conditions, entitling “ the bearer” to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office ; because he never loses control over his money ; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash ; whereas in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust Funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in “ The Positive” exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM, Agent.

Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the “ Bombay Gazette” Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON : Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.—MADRAS : Messrs. PHAROAH and